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Analysis of the education and social-economic status of farmers in Allamakee County, Iowa

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ANALYSIS OF THE EDUCATION AND SOCIAL-ECONOMIC STATUS
OF FARMERS IN ALLAMAKEE COUNTY, IOWA

by

Torleif Martin Rickensrud

A Thesis Submitted to the Graduate Faculty
for the Degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE

Major Subject Vocational Education

Signatures have been redacted for privacy

Department of Agricultural Education
220 Curtiss Hall
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1940

Iowa State College

1940

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Nature and Purpose of the Investigation

The writer selected Allamakee County for conducting an investigation into the educational and social-economic status of farmers. Being born and reared in the county and having spent many years of his adult life there, he is well acquainted throughout the county and has always maintained a keen interest in the rural activities of his home community.

Allamakee County is located in the extreme northeast corner of the state of Iowa. The topography of the county along the eastern border consists of bluffs which arise abruptly from the Mississippi River. Farther inland there are rolling hills which are, to a marked degree, cut up by little streams fed by natural springs. Because of the drought of recent years and the cutting away of forests, many of these streams are now non-existent.

Throughout the county, the roads follow an irregular course. The main highways are along the higher elevations, and the many tributary roads lead from the various points in the county to the main highways.

Opinions expressed by farmers favoring membership in farm organizations and opinions of those who were opposed to such membership provided a controversial issue that captured the attention of the writer.

Being an educator, he decided to survey the county with the view of gaining information that might be of considerable value in directing the thought and activity within a county and interpreting the opinions expressed by the farmers.

After conferring with Dr. Barton Morgan, Head of the Department of Vocational Education, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, and receiving some helpful suggestions, the writer decided to make a comparison of the members and non-members of farm organizations with respect to their educational, social, and economic status.

There is a need for more accurate knowledge concerning the actual needs, interests, and experiences of farmers. Numerous factors affect the reactions of farmers relative to their affiliation in farm organizations. Membership is influenced by social and economic conditions within the county. Organizations develop according to the needs and common interests of the persons or groups from which they draw their members. They have a noticeable influence upon holding together the farmers and promoting their group activities.

Brunner and Kolb (10, p. 101) state: "There can be no doubt that country people are anxious, and in many places the evidence shows are determined, to maintain at least some measure of local social or group identity either by maintaining and remodeling old forms of organizations or by building up the new."

The author believes that the real purposes of farm organizations ought to be made known to the farmers so that they would have a better understanding of the values that might be gained by being members.

The values to be gained might be classified as educational, social, and economic. Improved practices, better methods, and greater cooperation both among individuals and groups provide for community solidarity and community betterment.

Brunner and Kolb (11, p. 592) relate: "It is of the greatest consequence that the people of the open country should learn to work together, not only for the purpose of forwarding their economic interests and of competing with other men who are organized, but also to develop themselves and to establish effective community spirit."

In addition to the services rendered to rural people by such long-accepted agencies as the church and school, other services and social contacts have been furnished by community associations and farm organizations. The social life in rural areas is not centered exclusively in school and church functions. Community activities, farm organizations, radio, telephone, and motor conveniences make it possible for people in rural areas to have outside contacts.

Abraham Lincoln expressed a conviction, in 1859, when he said: "The farmers' interest is most worthy of all to be cherished and cultivated—that if there be inevitable conflict between that interest and any other, that other should yield Let us hope that by the best cultivation of the physical world beneath and around us and the intellectual and moral world within us, we shall secure an individual, social and political prosperity and happiness, whose course shall be onward and upward and which, while the earth endures shall not pass away The thought occurs that education—cultivated thought—

can best be combined with agricultural labor." (3, p. 3)

The farm organizations existing in the county at the time the study was made were the Farmer's Union and the Farm Bureau. At one time, however, the Grange was an active organization. The development of farm organizations is an interesting phase of rural life. Agricultural organizations, in general, tended to develop rather rapidly after the close of the Civil War period and some declined equally as rapidly. The Grange was originally known as the Patrons of Husbandry. The first Grange organized in Iowa was founded at Newton, May 2, 1868. In the year 1869, the organization spread its influence to Allamakee County, and a Grange was organized at Postville, which was the second to be organized in the state. Mr. Dudley W. Adams of Waukon became very much interested in the Grange movement and organized the third one in the state in 1870 at Waukon. Dudley Adams proved himself very energetic and his forethought and progressive ideas made him a prominent figure in organizing the State Grange. He was elected master of the State organization and later was honored by being elected the master of the National Grange.

The county organization of the Farmer's Union was primarily a cooperative marketing association concerned with the collective processing, handling, and marketing of agricultural products. It also engaged in the purchasing and distributing of merchandise and farm supplies to the farmers.

The value of organization and the benefits to be gained through a cooperative organization were major factors in the development of the

Farm Bureau. Through cooperative associations, farmers could achieve greater strength and become more independent in their business transactions. From its inception, the Farm Bureau has been interested in improved farm practices. The passing of the Smith-Lever Act, in 1914, for the establishment of agricultural extension work gave an impetus to the development of the Farm Bureau. The Farm Bureau's goal has been parity for agriculture. It is not a commercial organization. Improving the status of farmers and of rural community life is the main objective of the organization.

Concerning community betterment, Dwight Sanderson states: "Rural progress must, therefore, be achieved through a well-rounded program which gives adequate attention to all the more important interests both social and economic, and by an intelligent cooperation of persons and organizations in which each attacks a special task but supports the others in working toward a common end." (21, p. 317)

B. Statement of the Problem

The problem under investigation may be stated as follows: What are the differences in education and social-economic status between members and non-members of farm organizations in certain selected areas in Allamakee County?

Minor problems involved in this investigation are

1. What proportion of farmers in Allamakee County belong to farm organizations?

2. Is there any difference in the size of farms owned or operated by members and non-members of farm organizations?
3. Is farm-tenancy higher among members or non-members?
4. Do any differences exist in the recorded economic status between members and non-members of farm organizations?
5. What type of road do members and non-members traverse from their homes to the community center?
6. Are telephones, radios, and automobiles more prevalent in the homes of farm organization members than in the homes of non-members?
7. Are members of farm organizations more active in fraternal and church organizations than non-members?
8. Is more interest exhibited in hobbies by one group than by the other?
9. Do any differences exist in the ages and farming experiences between the members and non-members of farm organizations?
10. What differences, if any, exist in the formal educational attainments of members and non-members of farm organizations?
11. Do members of farm organizations read more newspapers, magazines, bulletin-publications, and books than the non-members?
12. Is there any difference in the number of children per family of members and non-members of farm organizations?
13. What are the occupations of the sons and daughters of the members and non-members of farm organizations?

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Factors Influencing Membership in Farm Organizations

The writer found that the literature pertaining directly to this study was rather limited. However, there are several research studies to be found which relate indirectly to the problem studied in the investigation of rural farm people of Allamakee County, as reported in this thesis. The literature reviewed consisted mainly of recent studies and bulletins issued by the state college experiment station and books by authors who have made a study of farm organizations.

Tetreau (23, p. 33), in his study of "The Objectives and Activities of the California Farm Bureau," compared 440 members and non-members of farmers' organizations in 15 localities which are situated in eight different counties in the state of California. He found that the age of the operator and the number of years experience in cooperative marketing organizations of the operator are factors influencing them to become members of farm organizations.

Tetreau (23, p. 28) reports, "Members exceeded non-members in every kind of affiliation both as to percentages affiliated and numbers of affiliations The 301 members of farm organizations had 815 organizational affiliations which involved attendance at meetings. Of these, 433, or 53.2 per cent, were accompanied by regularity of attendance. The 139 non-members had 121 affiliations which involved

attendances, of which 63, or 52.1 per cent, were accompanied by regularity of attendance."

He also learned in his investigation, (23, p. 24), that farmers who belong to farm organizations operated larger farms and had a larger gross return from the sale of produce than farmers who do not belong to farm organizations.

To substantiate the foregoing statements, the writer found in his survey that the greatest percentage of members of farm organizations are past 30 years of age, that a larger percentage of members attend other organizations regularly, and that members own larger farms than the non-members.

Anderson, (8, p. 3) in his study of "The Membership of Farmers in New York Organizations," indicated the extent to which farm operators are members of organizations, the organizations to which they belong, and the bearing of certain conditions on the memberships. The data were obtained from 2925 farmers in four New York counties. Only those who made farming their major occupation were included.

He found (8, p. 14) that operators from 20 to 29 years of age are members of fewer organizations than are those over 30. Of the younger group 40 per cent belonged to no organizations and only 15 per cent belonged to three or more.

Anderson's (8, p. 13) study also reveals that 17 per cent of the owner-operators belonged to no organizations while 33 per cent of the renter-operators belonged to no organizations. The farm owners are less likely to move from one community to another than are renters and therefore the owners give more support to organizations.

He further reports (8, p. 17) that the number of organizations to which farm operators belong is related to school training. Of those who had attended grade school, 25 per cent belonged to no organizations, as compared with 15 per cent of those who had from one to four years of high school training, and only 10 per cent of those with from one to four years of college training. In the same study (8, p. 23) he found that farm bureau members are more likely to belong to other organizations.

Anderson (8, p. 15) states, "The farmer who operates a small farm or one of low assessed value belongs to few organizations; the farm operator with a fairly large farm with higher assessed value is a member of several organizations." He also says, "Farmers who operated farms of less than 25 acres belonged to no organizations in 36 per cent of the instances and to one organization in 40 per cent. In comparison, those who operated farms of 105 acres or more belonged to no organizations in 17 per cent of the instances and to one organization in 24 per cent." (8, p. 14-15)

The writer is of the opinion that age and farming experience, farm ownership, education, and size of farm are important factors influencing the membership in farm organizations.

B. Benefits Derived from Belonging to Farm Organizations

When the benefits derived from belonging to farm organization become more evident, a greater interest is likely to be manifested. Kile (14, p. 278) states, "The advantages of the Farm Bureau over any

previous organization are many and real, but there are difficulties which all farm organizations have had to struggle with and which exist today almost as prominently as ever. These are simply manifestations of human nature and so cannot well be eliminated. Chief among these are personal ambitions, jealousy, and willingness to use the organization for the furtherance of some personal plan or scheme."

Such family practices as arrangement and beautification of the home and its surroundings will tend to raise the general standard of living and develop appreciations for finer things in life. Other improved practices will follow. Educational recreational programs and activities will take on a new meaning and significance. Lindstrom (15, p. 132) states, "Institutions teaching farm people the best use of leisure as well as the best use of work time are storing up one of the most valuable resources to be found anywhere." Mutual self-development and enrichment of community life would encourage the development of community organizations.

Organizing a community is an integrating process for increasing the solidarity of the group and for promoting the general welfare of the group as a whole. Sanderson and Polson (20, p. 261) state, "We have seen that in the process of community organization the important thing is to get the people and groups of the community working together to meet some common need."

Whatever can foster self improvement and mutual advancement would seem to deserve serious consideration. Sanderson and Polson (20, p. 73) suggest the close relationship between community and organizations by

saying, ". . . the very idea of community implies certain established relationships, and this is equivalent to saying that there is a certain degree of organization." Molding that organization for the common good of all is a task difficult to achieve.

Lindstrom (15, p. 127-128) relates, "Some few farmers today fail to see anything wrong in taking advantage of the farm organizations and cooperative organizations of all kinds wherever they can without contributing in any way to the building up on those farm cooperative organizations. One well-to-do farmer in an agricultural community boasted that he has made considerable money as a result of his ability to take advantage of these services without having to contribute a single cent to their support."

Community organizations in rural areas are concerned with the agrarian interests of the farmers. Social and economic phases are also considered. "Community organizations," state Sanderson and Polson (20, p. 6), "is a technique for obtaining a consensus concerning both the values that are most important for the common welfare and the best means of obtaining them."

Farm organizations attempt to improve the status of farmers and encourage better living conditions for rural families.

Kile (14, p. 278-279) believes, "The Farm Bureau has it within its grasp to become the most powerful single influence in the United States. Its ideals put into practical effect should go far toward improving the social and material status not only of every farmer and every artisan depending upon the farm, but every consumer as well."

Lindstrom (15, p. 74) states, "The combined action of these great farmer organizations can be effective in securing favorable legislation for farmers, as illustrated by the 1933 Agricultural Adjustment Act, the credit machinery set up for farmers, and the support of educational institutions such as Agricultural Extension, Smith-Hughes, and similar measures." He further says (15, p. 39), "Credit needs of farmers have given rise to governmental aid administered through the Farm Credit Administration and encouraging the organization of farm-owned cooperatives for the supplying of ample credit of various forms at reasonable rates."

If farmers were assured a price for their products that would cover cost of production and were free from fluctuating prices, they could make more definite plans for their future welfare.

Since the farmer is becoming increasingly dependent upon forces outside his farm fences for both his personal and economic security, the benefits that may be attained by cooperating with other farmers and by cooperating with other community groups should be more fully realized. Whatever fosters better farming practices and improves home conditions is worthy of attention.

III. METHOD OF CONDUCTING THE INVESTIGATION

Before developing a questionnaire or interview blank, the author examined several organization plans and some sample questionnaires and other forms as suggested by Dr. J. A. Starrak, Professor of Vocational Education at Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa. After obtaining some rather definite information concerning the organization and objectives of farm organizations existing in Allamakee County and examining the literature and bulletins in areas of study similar to his own, the author carefully prepared an interview blank.

The writer selected Allamakee County for conducting the investigation. To obtain a representative sampling, a cross section of the county was canvassed. Each farmer residing in the cross section area was interviewed. To complete the desired number of personal interviews, the writer selected as assistants to work with him two high school students whom he knew to be efficient, capable, and conscientious and who had proved their reliability in school and community activities. These students were given specific directions for conducting the interviews and proper instructions for recording the information on the interview blanks.

During the course of this investigation, 252 farmers were visited and interviewed. The information obtained from each farmer was recorded

on a separate mimeographed questionnaire-form, a sample of which appears in the appendix. It contained questions pertaining to the educational, social, and economic phases of farm life.

The data obtained were arranged in tables to show comparisons between the members and non-members of farm organizations. Of the 252 interviewed, 75 were members and 177 were non-members. Each was regarded as a farmer whether his status was owner, operator, tenant, or farm hand. Among the 75 members, eight were single men, three were widowers, and 64 represented families with both the husband and wife living. In the non-member division, 14 male members were single, one was a widower, and 153 were married with both the husband and wife living. Nine widows were listed as farm operators.

Information of a more technical nature, pertaining to the evaluation of property, was secured from records filed with the County Treasurer. Information concerning the origin and historical development of farm organizations within Allamakee County was obtained from records filed in the office of the County Recorder. All the information secured from the County Treasurer and the County Recorder was secured by the writer.

In tabulating the data, the groupings of members and non-members were followed throughout. Thus any comparisons and differences could readily be shown. As the information was being tabulated, the writer recognized the fact that duplications existed. Some of the questions might have been combined or stated in a more condensed form.

In the social division of the interview blank, a question dealing with a hobby or "side-line" was listed. This seemed confusing. Apparently those interviewed did not know just what might be considered a hobby. Some farmers indicated that their time was so well taken up with work that little time, if any, was available for developing a hobby.

More than one question referred to organizations to which farmers belonged, thus necessitating careful checking to note whether the answers coincided. This checking tended to make the findings more valid because some of the questions could serve as a counter-check on others.

In only a few cases did the people who were interviewed fail to give the information that was requested of them.

IV. FINDINGS

There is little difference between the ages of the male members and non-members of farm organizations.

Table 1 shows that 54.67 per cent of the members and 52.38 per cent of the non-members are between the ages of 35 and 54.

There are 6.66 per cent of the members and 10.12 per cent of the non-members between the ages of 20 and 29 years. There are 5.33 per cent of the members and 8.93 per cent of the non-members between the ages of 70 and 79 years. Thus, 11.99 per cent of the members and 19.05 per cent of the non-members are in either extreme-age group; whereas a greater percentage of the members are in the middle-age group.

A difference of 0.26 in the mean indicates that the non-members of farm organizations tend to be slightly older. The result of the findings is not significant.

More than 50 per cent of the male members and non-members of farm organizations are between the ages of 35 and 54 years.

Table 1

Ages of the Male Members and Non-members of Farm Organizations

Ages	Members		Non-members		All	
	Number	Per	Number	Per	Number	Per
	of	Cent	of	Cent	of	Cent
	Men	Cent	Men	Cent	Men	Cent
20-24	2	2.66	9	1.79	5	2.06
25-29	3	4.00	14	8.33	17	6.99
30-34	6	8.00	10	5.95	16	6.58
35-39	11	14.67	22	13.10	33	13.58
40-44	12	16.00	20	11.90	32	13.17
45-49	8	10.67	31	18.45	39	16.05
50-54	10	13.33	15	8.93	25	10.29
55-59	5	6.67	15	8.93	20	8.23
60-64	6	8.00	7	4.17	13	5.35
65-69	8	10.67	16	9.52	24	9.88
70-74	3	4.00	8	4.76	11	4.53
75-79	1	1.33	7	4.17	8	3.29
Totals	75	100.00	168	100.00	243	100.00
Means	48.13		48.39		48.30	
S. D.	13.25		14.05		13.60	
S. E.	1.53		1.08		0.87	

Difference in means	0.26	(Non-members older)
S. E. Diff.	1.87	
Critical Ratio	0.13	

Little difference exists between the ages of female members and non-members of farm organizations.

Table 2 shows that 53.12 per cent of the female members and 36.41 per cent of the female non-members are between the ages of 30 and 44 years. In the age group, 45-49 years, there are 7.81 per cent of the female members and 14.82 per cent of the female non-members.

No female member is beyond the age of 70 years; four female non-members exceed this age.

The difference in mean is an indication that the female non-members are older than the female members.

The fact that a total of 83.43 per cent of the female members and 61.72 per cent of the female non-members of farm organizations are between the ages of 30 and 54 years indicates that the female members are younger than the female non-members.

Table 2

Ages of the Female Members and Non-members of Farm Organizations

Ages	Members		Non-members		All	
	Number	Per	Number	Per	Number	Per
	of	Cent	of	Cent	of	Cent
	Women		Women		Women	
15-19	0	0.00	1	0.62	1	0.44
20-24	2	3.12	12	7.41	14	6.19
25-29	4	6.25	11	6.79	15	6.64
30-34	9	14.06	21	12.96	30	13.27
35-39	10	15.62	17	10.49	27	11.95
40-44	15	23.44	21	12.96	36	15.93
45-49	5	7.81	24	14.82	29	12.84
50-54	8	12.50	17	10.49	25	11.06
55-59	6	9.39	10	6.18	16	7.08
60-64	3	4.69	17	10.49	20	8.85
65-69	2	3.12	7	4.32	9	3.98
70-74	0	0.00	3	1.85	3	1.33
75-79	0	0.00	1	0.62	1	0.44
Totals	64	100.00	162	100.00	226	100.00
Means	43.00		44.15		43.85	
S. D.	10.80		13.45		12.75	
S. E.	1.35		1.05		0.84	

Difference in means	1.15	(Non-members older)
S. E. Diff.	1.70	
Critical ratio	0.67	

The ages of the sons and daughters of members and non-members of farm organizations extend from less than one year to 54 years.

There is a mean difference of 0.95 between the ages of the sons of members and the sons of non-members of farm organizations. Table 3 shows that the sons of non-members are older than the sons of members. There is no difference in the mean ages of the daughters of these two groups.

Seventy-three and four-tenth per cent of the sons and daughters of both the members and non-members of farm organizations are between the ages of less than one year and up to and including 24 years.

Table 3

Ages of Sons and Daughters

Ages	Members						Non-members						Totals	
	Sons			Both			Sons			Daughters			Both	
	Per	Cent	No.	Per	Cent	No.	Per	Cent	No.	Per	Cent	No.	Per	Cent
	Per	Cent	No.	Per	Cent	No.	Per	Cent	No.	Per	Cent	No.	Per	Cent
0-4	15	14.02	12	10.91	27	12.44	33	13.15	34	14.47	67	13.79	94	13.37
5-9	10	9.35	16	14.55	26	11.98	42	16.73	30	12.77	72	14.81	98	13.94
10-14	19	17.76	19	17.27	38	17.51	42	16.73	37	15.74	79	16.25	117	16.64
15-19	17	15.89	20	18.18	37	17.05	36	14.34	33	14.04	69	14.20	106	15.08
20-24	17	15.89	17	15.45	34	15.67	28	11.16	39	16.60	67	13.79	101	14.37
25-29	9	8.41	12	10.91	21	9.68	27	10.76	21	8.94	48	9.88	69	9.82
30-34	9	8.41	3	2.73	12	5.53	22	8.76	15	6.38	37	7.61	49	6.97
35-39	7	6.54	3	2.73	10	4.61	14	5.58	15	6.38	29	5.97	39	5.55
40-44	3	2.80	4	3.63	7	3.23	5	1.99	9	3.83	14	2.88	21	2.99
45-49	1	0.93	3	2.73	4	1.84	1	0.40	2	0.85	3	0.62	7	0.99
50-54			1	0.91	1	0.46	1	0.40			1	0.20	2	0.28
Totals	107	100.00	110	100.00	217	100.00	251	100.00	235	100.00	486	100.00	703	100.00
Means	18.30		17.95		18.10		17.25		17.95		17.65		17.80	
S. D.	11.25		11.50		11.40		11.25		11.50		11.40		11.40	
S. E.	1.08		1.02		0.77		0.71		0.75		0.51		0.43	

There is a variation in the size of the families in the homes of both members and non-members of farm organizations.

According to the findings, 14.93 per cent of the members and 19.02 per cent of the non-members have no children in their families.

Table 4 shows that 67.17 per cent of the members and 65.05 per cent of the non-members have families of five children or less. A family of 11 children was the largest reported by any non-member, while one farm organization member reported having a family of 13 children.

The size of the families of members is larger than the size of the families of non-members. There is a mean difference of 0.24 in the size of the families of these two groups which may be accounted for by the fact that many of the children of non-members were dead and therefore not counted in the findings.

Table 4
Number of Children Per Family

Number of Children	Members		Non-members		Totals	
	Number of Families	Per Cent	Number of Families	Per Cent	Number of Families	Per Cent
None	10	14.93	31	19.02	41	17.83
1	15	22.39	22	13.50	37	16.08
2	6	8.95	25	15.35	31	13.48
3	10	14.93	28	17.18	38	16.52
4	7	10.45	20	12.27	27	11.74
5	7	10.45	11	6.75	18	7.83
6	4	5.97	10	6.13	14	6.09
7	3	4.48	5	3.07	8	3.48
8	1	1.49	5	3.07	6	2.61
9	0	0.00	2	1.22	2	0.87
10	2	2.98	2	1.22	4	1.74
11	1	1.49	2	1.22	3	1.30
12	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
13	1	1.49	0	0.00	1	0.43
Totals	67	100.00	163	100.00	230	100.00
Means	3.23		2.99		3.05	
S. D.	2.88		2.53		2.64	
S. E.	0.35		0.19		0.17	

Difference in means	0.24	(In favor of members)
S. E. Diff.	0.38	
Critical ratio	0.63	

German, Irish, and Norwegian constitute over 75 per cent of the nationalities represented in the sample used. Those of German ancestry account for approximately 43 per cent and are by far the largest single national group.

Table 5 shows that 50.67 per cent of the members and 39.29 per cent of the non-members interviewed were of German descent. According to the table, 17.34 per cent of the male members and 18.45 per cent of the male non-members are of Irish descent. There are 13.34 per cent of the members and 14.88 per cent of the non-members who are of Norwegian extraction. The percentage of Irish and Norwegian non-members is slightly more than that of the Irish and Norwegian members of farm organizations.

This table shows that farmers of German descent belong to more farm organizations than those of any other nationality.

Table 5

Nationality of Male Members and Non-members of Farm Organizations

Nationality	Members		Non-members		Totals	
	Number	Per	Number	Per	Number	Per
	of	Cent	of	Cent	of	Cent
	Men		Men		Men	
American	3	4.00	7	4.17	10	4.12
English	3	4.00	6	3.57	9	3.70
German	38	50.67	66	39.29	104	42.80
Irish	13	17.34	31	18.45	44	18.11
Norwegian	10	13.34	25	14.88	35	14.40
Penn.-Dutch			1	0.60	1	0.41
Scotch	1	1.33	1	0.60	2	0.82
Swedish			3	1.79	3	1.24
Swiss	1	1.33	2	1.19	3	1.24
Am.-Irish			2	1.19	2	0.82
Eng.-Irish	1	1.33	1	0.60	2	0.82
Eng.-Norw.			2	1.19	2	0.82
Eng.-Dutch	1	1.33			1	0.41
French-Irish			1	0.60	1	0.41
Ger.-Danish			1	0.60	1	0.41
Ger.-English	1	1.33	3	1.79	4	1.65
Ger.-French			1	0.60	1	0.41
Ger.-Irish	2	2.67	5	2.92	7	2.88
Ger.-Norw.	1	1.33	2	1.19	3	1.24
Ger.-Swiss			3	1.79	3	1.24
Irish-Norw.			2	1.19	2	0.82
Irish-Scotch			1	0.60	1	0.41
Norw.-Scotch			1	0.60	1	0.41
Mixed			1	0.60	1	0.41
Totals	75	100.00	168	100.00	243	100.00

The chief nationality groups of female members and non-members of farm organizations are German, Irish, and Norwegian. Mixed nationalities are in the minority group.

Table 6 shows that 39.07 per cent of the female members and 33.33 per cent of the non-members are of German descent. According to the table, 17.19 per cent of the female members and 17.28 per cent of the non-members are of Irish descent. There are 14.06 per cent of the female members and 18.52 per cent of the non-members who are of Norwegian extraction.

The greatest percentage of female members and non-members of farm organizations are of German extraction.

Table 6

Nationality of Female Members and Non-members of Farm Organizations

Nationality	: Members		: Non-members		: Totals	
	: Number		: Number		: Number	
	: of		: of		: of	
	: Women	Per Cent	: Women	Per Cent	: Women	Per Cent
American	1	1.56	7	4.32	8	3.54
Bohemian			1	0.62	1	0.44
Danish			1	0.62	1	0.44
English	4	6.25	7	4.32	11	4.87
German	25	39.07	54	33.33	79	34.95
Irish	11	17.19	28	17.28	39	17.25
Norwegian	9	14.06	30	18.52	39	17.25
Penn.-Dutch			1	0.62	1	0.44
Scotch			3	1.85	3	1.33
Swedish	1	1.56	1	0.62	2	0.89
German-Irish	4	6.25	6	3.70	10	4.42
German-English	1	1.56	6	3.70	7	3.10
German-French			2	1.23	2	0.89
German-Norw.	2	3.13	1	0.62	3	1.33
German-Dutch	1	1.56	1	0.62	2	0.89
German-Swiss	1	1.56	1	0.62	2	0.89
Irish-English	1	1.56	1	0.62	2	0.89
Irish-Scotch			1	0.62	1	0.44
Irish-Swiss	1	1.56			1	0.44
Scotch-English			2	1.23	2	0.89
Scotch-Norw.			1	0.62	1	0.44
Mixed	2	3.13	7	4.32	9	3.98
Totals	64	100.00	162	100.00	226	100.00

Table 7

The Agricultural Status of Members and Non-members

Status	Members		Non-members		Totals	
	Num-	Per	Num-	Per	Num-	Per
	ber	Cent	ber	Cent	ber	Cent
Owner	52	69.34	104	58.76	156	61.90
Tenant	21	28.00	67	37.85	88	34.92
Manager	2	2.66	5	2.82	7	2.78
Farm Hand			1	0.57	1	0.40
Totals	75	100.00	177	100.00	252	100.00

There is a greater percentage of members than non-members of farm organizations who are farm owners.

According to Table 7, 30.66 per cent of the members and 41.24 per cent of the non-members are non-owners of farms.

There is more farm tenancy among the non-members than among the members of farm organizations.

The number of years of farming for self varied from less than one year to 54 years for both members and non-members of farm organizations.

The average number of years that the members farmed for themselves is 21.70 years and for the non-members it is 20.85 years, according to those reporting.

According to Table 8, no one reported farming for himself more than 54 years.

Table 8

Number of Years Farming for Self

Years	Members		Non-members		Totals	
	Number	Per	Number	Per	Number	Per
	of Farmers	Cent	of Farmers	Cent	of Farmers	Cent
0-4	8	10.67	25	14.12	33	13.10
5-9	9	12.00	19	10.74	28	11.11
10-14	8	10.67	23	12.99	31	12.30
15-19	10	13.33	19	10.74	29	11.51
20-24	11	14.67	24	13.56	35	13.89
25-29	6	8.00	21	11.87	27	10.71
30-34	9	12.00	13	7.34	22	8.73
35-39	7	9.33	10	5.65	17	6.75
40-44	3	4.00	12	6.78	15	5.95
45-49	1	1.33	9	5.08	10	3.97
50-54	3	4.00	2	1.13	5	1.98
Totals	75	100.00	177	100.00	252	100.00
Means	21.70		20.85		21.10	
S. D.	13.35		13.65		13.55	
S. E.	1.54		1.02		0.85	

Difference in means	0.85	(Members farmed longer)
S. E. Diff.	1.84	
Critical ratio	0.46	

A mean difference of 0.85 indicates that members of farm organizations have farmed longer than the non-members.

Elementary schools attended include both rural and town schools.

Table 9

Elementary Schools Attended

Type of School	: Members		: Non-members		: Totals	
	: Number		: Number		: Number	
	: of		: of		: of	
	: Farmers	Per Cent	: Farmers	Per Cent	: Farmers	Per Cent
Rural	65	86.67	158	89.27	223	88.49
Rural-Town	3	4.00	2	1.13	5	1.99
Town	7	9.33	17	9.60	24	9.52
Totals	75	100.00	177	100.00	252	100.00

The majority of the members and non-members of farm organizations attended rural schools. A total of 86.67 per cent of the members and 89.27 per cent of the non-members report that they attended rural schools.

Table 9 shows that about an equal percentage in each group attended town schools. More members attended both rural and town schools than did the non-members. According to the table, there were 4 per cent of the members and 1.13 per cent of the non-members who attended both rural and town schools.

The greatest percentage of both groups reporting obtained their elementary education in rural schools.

The number of years of schooling of members and non-members of farm organizations was found to vary from two to 15 years.

A total of 69.34 per cent of the members and 78.53 per cent of the non-members had from two to eight years of schooling. About an equal per cent in each group completed the eighth grade.

Table 10 shows that 9.33 per cent of the members and 3.96 per cent of the non-members attended school twelve years.

The mean number of years of attending school is slightly greater for the members than for the non-members of farm organizations. However, the mean difference is not significant.

Table 10

Number of Years Schooling

Years	Members		Non-members		Totals	
	Number	Per	Number	Per	Number	Per
	of	Cent	of	Cent	of	Cent
	Farmers		Farmers		Farmers	
None	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
1	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
2	0	0.00	2	1.13	2	0.79
3	1	1.33	2	1.13	3	1.19
4	2	2.67	5	2.82	7	2.78
5	5	6.67	7	3.96	12	4.76
6	5	6.67	15	8.47	20	7.94
7	2	2.67	24	13.56	26	10.32
8	37	49.33	84	47.46	121	48.01
9	6	8.00	9	5.08	15	5.95
10	6	8.00	14	7.91	20	7.94
11	2	2.67	2	1.13	4	1.59
12	7	9.33	7	3.96	14	5.56
13	0	0.00	2	1.13	2	0.79
14	1	1.33	3	1.69	4	1.59
15	1	1.33	1	0.57	2	0.79
Totals	75	100.00	177	100.00	252	100.00
Means	8.33		7.94		8.05	
S. D.	2.19		2.05		2.10	
S. E.	0.25		0.15		0.13	

Difference in means	0.39	(In favor of members)
S. E. Diff.	0.28	
Critical ratio	1.38	

Grades of school last attended by members and non-members of farm organizations range from the second grade to the sixteenth grade.

Table 11 shows that no member and no non-member had had less than two years of elementary education.

Many reported that the last grade attended was the eighth grade. A total of 60 per cent of the members and 76.83 per cent of the non-members did not attend school beyond the eighth grade. Of this percentage, 40 per cent of the members and 44.64 per cent of the non-members report that the eighth grade was the last grade attended.

Forty per cent of the members and 23.17 per cent of the non-members continued their education beyond the eighth grade, an indication that members of farm organizations have had more education than the non-members.

A critical ratio of 1.92 is an indication of statistical significance.

Table 11

Grade Last Attended

Grade	Members		Non-members		Totals	
	Number	Per	Number	Per	Number	Per
	of Farmers	Cent	of Farmers	Cent	of Farmers	Cent
1	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
2	0	0.00	2	1.13	2	0.79
3	1	1.33	2	1.13	3	1.19
4	3	4.00	5	2.82	8	3.18
5	3	4.00	9	5.08	12	4.76
6	5	6.67	16	9.04	21	8.33
7	3	4.00	23	12.99	26	10.32
8	30	40.00	79	44.64	109	43.25
9	15	20.01	17	9.61	32	12.70
10	5	6.67	10	5.65	15	5.95
11	1	1.33	2	1.13	3	1.19
12	7	9.33	9	5.08	16	6.35
13	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
14	1	1.33	2	1.13	3	1.19
15	1	1.33	0	0.00	1	0.40
16	0	0.00	1	0.57	1	0.40
Totals	75	100.00	177	100.00	252	100.00
Means	8.40		7.86		8.01	
S. D.	2.16		2.00		2.07	
S. E.	0.24		0.15		0.13	

Difference in means 0.54 (In favor of members)
 S. E. Diff. 0.28
 Critical ratio 1.92

The ages at the time of quitting school varied from 10 to 22 years for the members of farm organizations and from 7 to 29 years for the non-members.

Table 12 shows that 62.67 per cent of the members and 61.01 per cent of the non-members quit school at the age of 14 to 16 years inclusive. At the ages of 20 and 21 years, 8 per cent of the members and 5.64 per cent of the non-members quit school.

This table shows that the mean age at the time of quitting school was 15.61 for the members and 15.27 for the non-members.

The mean difference as shown in this table has no statistical significance.

Table 12
Age at Time of Quitting School

Age	: Members :		: Non-members :		: Totals :	
	: Number :		: Number :		: Number :	
	: of Per :		: of Per :		: of Per :	
	: Farmers	Cent	: Farmers	Cent	: Farmers	Cent
7	0	0.00	1	0.57	1	0.40
8	0	0.00	1	0.57	1	0.40
9	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
10	1	1.33	2	1.13	3	1.19
11	1	1.33	1	0.57	2	0.79
12	3	4.00	11	6.21	14	5.56
13	4	5.33	13	7.34	17	6.75
14	12	16.00	31	17.51	43	17.07
15	23	30.67	51	28.81	74	29.37
16	12	16.00	26	14.69	38	15.08
17	5	6.67	12	6.78	17	6.75
18	5	6.67	10	5.65	15	5.95
19	2	2.67	6	3.39	8	3.17
20	4	5.33	7	3.95	11	4.37
21	2	2.67	3	1.69	5	1.95
22	1	1.33	0	0.00	1	0.40
26	0	0.00	1	0.57	1	0.40
29	0	0.00	1	0.57	1	0.40
Totals	75	100.00	177	100.00	252	100.00
Means	15.61		15.27		15.41	
S. D.	2.30		2.61		2.51	
S. E.	0.26		0.19		0.15	

Difference in means 0.34 (In favor of members)
S. E. Diff. 0.30
Critical ratio 1.13

Table 13
Reasons for Leaving School

Reasons for Leaving School	Members		Non-members		Totals	
	Number		Number		Number	
	of	Per	of	Per	of	Per
	Farmers	Cent	Farmers	Cent	Farmers	Cent
Completed required course	7	9.33	13	7.34	20	7.94
Financial	2	2.67	2	1.13	4	1.59
Graduated	3	4.00	2	1.13	5	1.98
Needed at home	58	77.33	153	86.44	211	83.73
A desire to farm	2	2.67	1	0.57	3	1.19
Ill health	0	0.00	1	0.57	1	0.40
No interest	3	4.00	5	2.82	8	3.17
Totals	75	100.00	177	100.00	252	100.00

A number of reasons for leaving school were given by the persons interviewed. These were arranged by the writer in the order in which they appear in Table 13.

Of the 252 persons interviewed, only one gave ill health as a reason for leaving school.

The chief reason for leaving school, according to those reporting, was that they were needed at home. This reason was given by 77.33 per cent of the members and by 86.44 per cent of the non-members of farm organizations.

The interview blank contained a list of short courses. Each one checked was recorded. Attendance at evening school was recorded in like manner at the bottom of the same form. These reports were organized in the form in which they appear in Table 14.

The general farming and Smith-Hughes evening classes are the short courses that have the greatest number of persons in attendance.

Table 14 shows that 20 per cent of the members and 6.52 per cent of the non-members of farm organizations have attended short courses.

More members than non-members of farm organizations attend short courses.

Table 14

Short Courses Attended

Nature or Type of Course	Duration of Course											
	One Week			Two Weeks			Three Months			Six Months		
	No.	Cent	Per	No.	Cent	Per	No.	Cent	Per	No.	Cent	Per
General : Member	5	6.67		4	5.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	9	12.00	
Non-member	1	0.59		4	2.36	1	0.59	1	0.59	7	4.15	
Farming: Both	6	2.47		8	3.29	1	0.41	1	0.41	16	6.58	
Smith- : Member	4	5.33								4	5.33	
Hughes : Non-member	3	1.76								3	1.76	
Evening : Both	7	2.86								7	2.86	
Class												
Cow : Member										2	2.67	
testing : Non-member										0	0.00	
: Both										2	0.82	
Auto- : Member										0	0.00	
tractor : Non-member										1	0.59	
school : Both										1	0.41	

Newspapers were classified under the two heads, Dailies and Weeklies.

The Dubuque Telegraph Herald daily newspaper constituted 64.93 per cent of all the dailies read by members of farm organizations and 74.40 per cent of all the dailies read by non-members.

A total of 53.94 per cent of the daily and weekly newspapers read by members are local county newspapers, and 55.33 per cent are read by the non-members.

Table 15 shows that weekly newspapers are read more commonly by both members and non-members than are the daily newspapers.

Table 15

Newspapers Read Regularly

Newspapers	Members		Non-members		Totals	
	Newspapers		Newspapers		Newspapers	
	Per		Per		Per	
	No.	Cent	No.	Cent	No.	Cent
Dailies						
Cedar Rapids Gazette	3	1.69	1	0.30	4	0.79
Chicago Drovers' Journal	0	0.00	2	0.61	2	0.39
Chicago Herald Examiner	2	1.12	1	0.30	3	0.59
Chicago Tribune	0	0.00	4	1.22	4	0.79
Minneapolis Star	0	0.00	1	0.30	1	0.20
Kansas City Star	0	0.00	1	0.30	1	0.20
Des Moines Register	9	5.06	12	3.65	21	4.14
Des Moines Tribune	2	1.12	0	0.00	2	0.39
Dubuque Telegraph Herald	50	28.09	93	28.27	143	28.21
The Witness	11	6.18	10	3.04	21	4.14
Total dailies	77	43.26	125	37.99	202	39.84
Weeklies						
Allamakee Journal	17	9.55	18	5.47	35	6.91
Boone Republican	0	0.00	1	0.30	1	0.20
Caledonia Argus	1	0.56	1	0.30	2	0.39
Capper's Weekly	0	0.00	2	0.61	2	0.39
Decorah Posten	0	0.00	3	0.92	3	0.59
Decorah Public Opinion	1	0.56	2	0.61	3	0.59
Guttenberg Press	0	0.00	1	0.30	1	0.20
Iowa Union Farmer	1	0.56	0	0.00	1	0.20
La Mont News	0	0.00	1	0.30	1	0.20
North Iowa Times	0	0.00	1	0.30	1	0.20
Postville Herald	10	5.62	14	4.26	24	4.73
Scandinavian	1	0.56	1	0.30	2	0.39
Spring Grove Herald	0	0.00	4	1.22	4	0.79
Des Moines Sunday Register	1	0.56	2	0.61	3	0.59
The Sunday Chicago Herald & Examiner	0	0.00	2	0.61	2	0.39
The Waukon Democrat	42	23.60	83	25.23	125	24.66
The Waukon Republican Standard	27	15.17	67	20.37	94	18.54
Winona Republican Herald	0	0.00	1	0.30	1	0.20
Total weeklies	101	56.74	204	62.01	305	60.16
Totals	178	100.00	329	100.00	507	100.00

The number of newspapers read regularly by members and non-members of farm organizations ranges from none to five.

Table 16
Number of Newspapers Read Regularly

Number of News- papers	Members		Non-members		Totals	
	Number		Number		Number	
	of		of		of	
	Farmers	Per Cent	Farmers	Per Cent	Farmers	Per Cent
None	2	2.67	12	6.78	14	5.55
1	7	9.33	55	31.07	62	24.60
2	34	45.33	68	38.42	102	40.48
3	26	34.67	32	18.08	58	23.02
4	5	6.67	8	4.52	13	5.16
5	1	1.33	2	1.13	3	1.19
Totals	75	100.00	177	100.00	252	100.00
Means	2.37		1.86		2.01	
S. D.	0.89		1.01		1.00	
S. E.	0.10		0.07		0.06	

Difference in means 0.51 (In favor of members)
S. E. Diff. 0.11
Critical ratio 4.63

A total of 80 per cent of the members read two or three newspapers regularly; whereas, 56.50 per cent of the non-members read as many regularly.

A difference of 0.51 in the mean indicates that members read more papers regularly than non-members.

With a critical ratio of 4.63, the statistical significance is evident.

For purposes of tabulation, magazines were classified under the following ten heads: Agriculture, Woman's General, Religious, School, Child's and Youth's, News, True Story, Radio Guide, and United States Bulletins of Agriculture.

According to Table 17, 78.48 per cent of the members of farm organizations and 75 per cent of the non-members read magazines pertaining to agriculture.

Apparently, the more sensational types of magazines, such as True Story and similar ones, are not commonly read by either group.

Evidently agricultural magazines are read by more members and non-members of farm organizations than any other magazine.

Table 17
Types of Magazines Read

Types of Magazines	Members		Non-members		Totals	
	Magazines		Magazines			
	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
Agriculture	299	78.48	516	75.00	815	76.24
Woman's	38	9.97	92	13.37	130	12.16
General	29	7.61	42	6.10	71	6.64
Religious	7	1.84	13	1.89	20	1.87
School	0	0.00	5	0.72	5	0.47
Child's and Youth's	1	0.26	3	0.44	4	0.38
News	5	1.31	11	1.60	16	1.49
True Story	0	0.00	4	0.58	4	0.38
Radio Guide	0	0.00	1	0.15	1	0.09
U. S. Bulletin of Agriculture	2	0.53	1	0.15	3	0.28
Totals	381	100.00	688	100.00	1069	100.00

Members of farm organizations read farm magazines more regularly than the non-members.

One hundred per cent of the members report that they read farm magazines regularly; whereas, 96.04 per cent of the non-members read them regularly.

From one to three magazines are read regularly by 40 per cent of the members and by 64.39 per cent of the non-members. From four to nine magazines are read by 60 per cent of the members and by 35.61 per cent of the non-members.

Table 18 shows a mean difference of 1.10, indicating that more magazines are read by members than by non-members of farm organizations. With a critical ratio of 5 there is statistical significance.

Table 18

Number of Farm Magazines Read Regularly by Members and
Non-members of Farm Organizations

Number of Magazines	Members		Non-members		Totals	
	Number	Per	Number	Per	Number	Per
	of Farmers	Cent	of Farmers	Cent	of Farmers	Cent
0	0	0.00	7	3.96	7	2.78
1	5	6.67	24	13.56	29	11.50
2	10	13.33	40	22.59	50	19.84
3	15	20.00	50	28.24	65	25.79
4	22	29.33	33	18.65	55	21.83
5	10	13.33	15	8.47	25	9.92
6	6	8.00	7	3.96	13	5.17
7	3	4.00	0	0.00	3	1.19
8	2	2.67	1	0.57	3	1.19
9	2	2.67	0	0.00	2	0.79
Totals	75	100.00	177	100.00	252	100.00
Means	3.99		2.89		3.21	
S. D.	1.79		1.45		1.64	
S. E.	0.20		0.10		0.10	

Difference in means	1.10	(In favor of members)
S. E. Diff.	0.22	
Critical ratio	5.00	

Magazines are read regularly by both members and non-members of
farm organizations.

Table 19

Number of Magazines Read Regularly

Number of Magazines	Members		Non-members		Totals	
	Number	Per	Number	Per	Number	Per
	of Farmers	Cent	of Farmers	Cent	of Farmers	Cent
None	0	0.00	4	2.25	4	1.59
1	3	4.00	16	9.03	19	7.54
2	5	6.67	24	13.55	29	11.51
3	11	14.67	40	22.59	51	20.24
4	13	17.33	36	20.33	49	19.44
5	15	20.00	27	15.33	42	16.67
6	12	16.00	8	4.51	20	7.93
7	5	6.67	12	6.77	17	6.74
8	5	6.67	4	2.25	9	3.57
9	3	4.00	4	2.25	7	2.78
10	1	1.33	1	0.57	2	0.79
11	1	1.33	0	0.00	1	0.40
12	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
13	1	1.33	0	0.00	1	0.40
14	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
15	0	0.00	1	0.57	1	0.40
Totals	75	100.00	177	100.00	252	100.00
Means	5.08		3.88		4.24	
S. D.	2.30		2.16		2.27	
S. E.	0.26		0.16		0.14	

Difference in means 1.20 (In favor of members)
S. E. Diff. 0.28
Critical ratio 4.28

A total of 78.67 per cent of the members and 85.25 per cent of the non-members read from one to six magazines regularly.

Members read more magazines than do non-members. According to those reporting, 37.33 per cent of the members and 16.92 per cent of the

non-members read from six to 15 magazines regularly.

Table 19 shows a difference of 1.20 in the mean, indicating that the members read more than the non-members.

With a critical ratio of 4.28, there is statistical significance in this table.

Few members and non-members of farm organizations read books.

A total of 89.33 per cent of the members and 96.04 per cent of the non-members reported that they read no books in the six months prior to the investigation. This fact may be accounted for by the busy summer months that preceded the time of the investigation.

Table 20 shows that the greatest number of books read by members is seven; whereas, the greatest number read by non-members is four.

Neither group reads many books, but the members read more than the non-members.

Table 20

Number of Books Read the Last Six Months

Number of Books	Members		Non-members		Totals	
	Number	Per	Number	Per	Number	Per
	of Farmers	Cent	of Farmers	Cent	of Farmers	Cent
None	67	89.33	170	96.04	237	94.06
1	4	5.33	5	2.82	9	3.57
2	0	0.00	1	0.57	1	0.39
3	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
4	2	2.67	1	0.57	3	1.19
5	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
6	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
7	2	2.67	0	0.00	2	0.79
Totals	75	100.00	177	100.00	252	100.00
Means	0.35		0.07		0.15	
S. D.	1.29		0.38		0.78	
S. E.	0.14		0.02		0.04	

Difference in means	0.28 (In favor of members)
S. E. Diff.	0.10
Critical ratio	2.80

No female member or non-member of farm organizations reports having acquired less than a third grade education.

A total of 59.38 per cent of the female members and 61.73 per cent of the female non-members completed the eighth grade. No female member had less than an eighth grade education, while 9.87 per cent of the non-members had less than an eighth grade education.

Thirty-five and ninety-four hundredths per cent of the members attended high school. Of this number, 25 per cent completed the high school course. Twenty-four and seventy hundredths of the non-members attended high school. Of this number 11.12 per cent completed the twelfth grade.

Of the 4.68 per cent of the members who attended college, 3.12 per cent completed the sixteenth year. Of the 3.70 per cent of the non-members who attended college, 1.23 per cent graduated.

A greater number of members have had more educational training than non-members, according to those reporting.

A critical ratio of 3.07 is indicative of statistical significance.

Table 21

Education of the Female Members and Non-Members of Farm Organizations

Grade Last Attended	Members		Non-members		Totals	
	Number	Per	Number	Per	Number	Per
	of	Cent	of	Cent	of	Cent
	Wives		Wives		Wives	
3	0	0.00	1	0.62	1	0.44
4	0	0.00	2	1.23	2	0.88
5	0	0.00	4	2.47	4	1.76
6	0	0.00	3	1.85	3	1.33
7	0	0.00	6	3.70	6	2.65
8	38	59.38	100	61.73	138	61.06
9	1	1.56	10	6.17	11	4.87
10	6	9.38	9	5.56	15	6.68
11	0	0.00	3	1.85	3	1.33
12	16	25.00	18	11.12	34	15.04
13	0	0.00	2	1.23	2	0.88
14	1	1.56	1	0.62	2	0.88
15	0	0.00	1	0.62	1	0.44
16	2	3.12	2	1.23	4	1.76
Totals	64	100.00	162	100.00	226	100.00
Means	9.54		8.68		8.92	
S. D.	2.13		2.01		2.09	
S. E.	0.26		0.15		0.13	

Difference in means 0.86 (In favor of members)
S. E. Diff. 0.28
Critical ratio 3.07

A total of 53.34 per cent of the sons and daughters of members and non-members of farm organizations reported they had completed their educational training, which ranged from fourth to sixteenth grade, inclusive.

Formal education was completed by the time the eighth grade was reached for the sons and daughters of 1.44 per cent of the members.

Twenty-one and twenty hundredths per cent of the sons and daughters of members completed their high school education; whereas, 15.22 per cent of the sons and daughters of non-members completed their high school education. The reverse is true concerning college education; 1.84 per cent of the sons and daughters of members and 3.09 per cent of the sons and daughters of non-members completed their college education.

The sons and daughters of members have had more educational training than the sons and daughters of non-members, but the mean difference of 0.20 has no statistical significance.

The occupations of the sons of members and non-members of farm organizations consisted of unskilled and skilled labor and professional pursuits.

Of the 107 sons of members, 30.84 per cent were farming. Of the 251 sons of non-members, 25.10 per cent were farming.

Twenty-eight and four hundredths per cent of the sons of members and 33.86 per cent of the sons of non-members were attending school at the time of the interview.

Table 23 shows that the sons of non-members are engaged in more kinds of occupations than the sons of members.

Unemployment is practically non-existent, a condition which may be attributed to the fact that the study was made in rural areas where one may work at home if not employed elsewhere.

Variation exists in the types of occupations of the daughters of both the members and non-members of farm organization.

Of the 110 daughters of members, 30.91 per cent were in school, and of the 235 non-members, 28.73 per cent were in school.

Twenty-two and seventy-three hundredths per cent of the daughters of members and 28.94 per cent of the daughters of non-members were married at the time the study was conducted.

Table 23
Occupations of Sons

Occupation	Members		Non-members		Totals	
	Per		Per		Per	
	No.	Cent	No.	Cent	No.	Cent
Below school age	16	14.95	41	16.33	57	15.92
In grades	24	22.43	70	27.89	94	26.26
In high school	6	5.61	14	5.57	20	5.58
In college	0	0.00	1	0.40	1	0.28
At home	10	9.35	17	6.77	27	7.54
Unemployed	0	0.00	1	0.40	1	0.28
Farming	33	30.84	63	25.10	96	26.81
Farm hand	1	0.94	9	3.59	10	2.79
Trucking	0	0.00	3	1.20	3	0.84
Clerking in stores	1	0.94	1	0.40	2	0.56
Teaching	0	0.00	3	1.20	3	0.84
Gas station attendant	2	1.86	2	0.79	4	1.12
Construction work	2	1.86	3	1.20	5	1.39
Garage	1	0.94	1	0.40	2	0.56
Labor (unskilled)	3	2.80	4	1.59	7	1.95
Doctor	0	0.00	1	0.40	1	0.28
Lawyer	0	0.00	2	0.79	2	0.56
Minister (Gospel)	0	0.00	1	0.40	1	0.28
Barber	0	0.00	1	0.40	1	0.28
Buttermaker	0	0.00	1	0.40	1	0.28
Shoe store manager	0	0.00	1	0.40	1	0.28
Clerical work	1	0.94	0	0.00	1	0.28
State employee	1	0.94	1	0.40	2	0.56
Mail carrier	2	1.86	0	0.00	2	0.56
AAA work	1	0.94	0	0.00	1	0.28
Lumberman	2	1.86	0	0.00	2	0.56
Salesman (traveling)	1	0.94	0	0.00	1	0.28
Gravel pit manager	0	0.00	1	0.40	1	0.28
Carstaker of cemetery	0	0.00	1	0.40	1	0.28
Cold storage locker plant	0	0.00	1	0.40	1	0.28
WPA worker	0	0.00	2	0.79	2	0.56
CCC camp	0	0.00	1	0.40	1	0.28
Implement business	0	0.00	2	0.79	2	0.56
Tavern keeper	0	0.00	1	0.40	1	0.28
Produce station	0	0.00	1	0.40	1	0.28
Totals	107	100.00	251	100.00	358	100.00

Table 24
Occupations of Daughters

Occupation	Members		Non-members		Totals	
	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
Below school age	17	15.46	37	15.74	54	15.65
In grades	28	25.45	60	25.53	88	25.51
In high school	6	5.46	8	3.40	14	4.06
Farmer's wife	10	9.09	35	14.90	45	13.04
Married	15	13.64	33	14.04	48	13.91
Beauty operator	2	1.82	2	0.85	4	1.16
Student nurse	3	2.73	0	0.00	3	0.87
Nursing	2	1.82	2	0.85	4	1.16
Teaching	6	5.46	8	3.40	14	4.06
County superintendent	1	0.90	0	0.00	1	0.29
Chessmaker	1	0.90	0	0.00	1	0.29
Clerking in store	1	0.90	1	0.43	2	0.58
Clerical work	0	0.00	2	0.85	2	0.58
Dietitian	0	0.00	2	0.85	2	0.58
WPA	0	0.00	1	0.43	1	0.29
FBI	0	0.00	1	0.43	1	0.29
Soda grill employees	0	0.00	1	0.43	1	0.29
Housework	3	2.73	13	5.53	16	4.64
At home	15	13.64	29	12.34	44	12.75
Totals	110	100.00	235	100.00	345	100.00

According to Table 24, 17.26 per cent of the daughters of members and 14.05 per cent of the daughters of non-members are engaged in occupations away from home. The table shows that a greater percentage of the daughters of members are employed away from home, a situation which may be attributed to the fact that they are trained for specific professions.

Table 25

Reasons Expressed in Favor of Their Sons Becoming Farmers

Reasons	Members		Non-members		Totals	
	Per		Per		Per	
	No.	Cent	No.	Cent	No.	Cent
Not giving wishes	36	48.00	92	51.98	128	50.80
Equally as good as any occupation	1	1.33	5	2.83	6	2.38
Take over farm and carry on father's work	6	8.00	22	12.41	28	11.11
Independent, stable, dependable, safe	14	18.67	19	10.74	33	13.10
Best occupation	9	4.00	6	3.39	9	3.57
Better health, social and home life	3	4.00	9	5.08	12	4.76
Certain of livelihood	3	4.00	11	6.21	14	5.56
Son interested and enjoys the work	5	6.67	1	0.57	6	2.38
Always employed	0	0.00	8	4.52	8	3.17
Honorable	3	4.00	0	0.00	3	1.19
Needed at home	0	0.00	3	1.70	3	1.19
Better opportunities and advantages without an education	1	1.33	1	0.57	2	0.79
Totals	75	100.00	177	100.00	252	100.00

Farmers suggested possible reasons for their sons' becoming farmers. The writer classified these in the form which appears in Table 25.

The two reasons most frequently given were (1) take over farm and carry on father's work and (2) independent, stable, dependable and safe.

A large percentage of the members and non-members of farm organizations who were interviewed gave no reason for wanting their sons to become farmers. Many had no sons or very young sons and consequently had given no consideration to the thought of having their sons become farmers.

Members and non-members of farm organizations who were interviewed indicated reasons for not wanting their sons to become farmers.

Table 26 shows that 92 per cent of the members and 85.31 per cent of the non-members expressed no reasons against their sons' becoming farmers. Having very young sons or no sons probably accounts for the fact that no remarks were made by them.

The general opinion that farming is too hard work or too hard work in proportion to the income, was given as reason for not wanting sons to become farmers. Six and sixty-seven hundredths per cent of the members and 9.59 per cent of the non-members gave these reasons.

Table 26

Reasons Expressed Against Their Sons Becoming Farmers

Reasons	Members		Non-members		Totals	
	No.	Per	No.	Per	No.	Per
		Cent		Cent		Cent
Not expressing reason	69	92.00	151	85.31	220	87.30
Too hard work	4	5.34	11	6.21	15	5.95
Too hard work in proportion to income	1	1.33	6	3.38	7	2.78
No future	0	0.00	2	1.13	2	0.79
Desire easier life for boys with more pay	0	0.00	2	1.13	2	0.79
Any other occupation is better	0	0.00	1	0.57	1	0.40
Son dislikes farming	0	0.00	1	0.57	1	0.40
Ill health	0	0.00	2	1.13	2	0.79
Wishes son to become priest	1	1.33	0	0.00	1	0.40
Wants better education for his son	0	0.00	1	0.57	1	0.40
Totals	75	100.00	177	100.00	252	100.00

The opinions of the members and non-members of farm organizations concerning their sons becoming farmers were expressed at the time of the interview and later classified by the writer.

A total of 61.33 per cent of the farmers who were members of farm organizations were desirous that their sons become farmers; however, 20 per cent of the farmers had sons who were interested in becoming farmers.

A total of 57.06 per cent of the farmers who were non-members of farm organizations were desirous that their sons become farmers; whereas, 19.27 per cent of the farmers had sons who were interested in becoming farmers.

A great percentage of the farmers were desirous that their sons become farmers; however, a small percentage of the farmers' sons expressed a desire to become farmers.

Table 27

The Desire of Fathers and Intentions of Sons Regarding the Latter Becoming Farmers

Expressed Opinions	Desire of Fathers				Intentions of Sons							
	Members		Non-members		Both		Members		Non-members		Both	
	Per	Cent	Per	Cent	Per	Cent	Per	Cent	Per	Cent	Per	Cent
	No.	Cent	No.	Cent	No.	Cent	No.	Cent	No.	Cent	No.	Cent
A desire for sons to farm	46	61.33	101	57.06	147	58.33	15	20.00	35	19.77	50	19.84
Do not desire sons to farm	9	12.00	36	20.34	45	17.86	0	0.00	6	3.39	6	2.38
Desire some of sons in family to farm	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	6.67	6	3.39	11	4.37
Have no decided opinion	20	26.67	36	20.34	56	22.22	53	70.66	129	72.88	182	72.22
Indifferent	0	0.00	4	2.26	4	1.59	2	2.67	1	0.57	3	1.19
Totals	75	100.00	177	100.00	252	100.00	75	100.00	177	100.00	252	100.00

Table 28
Church Affiliation

Church	Members		Non-members		Totals	
	Per		Per		Per	
	No.	Cent	No.	Cent	No.	Cent
No church	0	0.00	13	7.34	13	5.16
Baptist	1	1.33	3	1.69	4	1.59
Catholic	20	26.67	58	32.77	78	30.95
Community Church	2	2.67	0	0.00	2	0.79
Congregational	3	4.00	4	2.26	7	2.78
Evangelical	1	1.33	1	0.57	2	0.79
Gospel Tabernacle	0	0.00	1	0.57	1	0.40
Lutheran	16	21.34	33	18.64	49	19.45
Methodist	4	5.33	11	6.21	15	5.95
Presbyterian	13	17.33	28	15.82	41	16.27
Seven Day Adventist	1	1.33	2	1.13	3	1.19
United Brethren	3	4.00	7	3.96	10	3.97
Zion Reform	11	14.67	16	9.04	27	10.71
Totals	75	100.00	177	100.00	252	100.00

Affiliation with 12 church denominations was maintained by the members and non-members of farm organizations.

Each member of farm organizations interviewed indicated that he belonged to a particular church denomination. Of the 177 non-members interviewed, 7.34 per cent belonged to no church.

Apparently, the rural people in the area surveyed have a sufficient interest in church work to cause them to maintain their memberships in some denomination.

The members and non-members of farm organizations belonging to social organizations were in the minority.

Members were more active in social organizations than the non-members. Percentages show that 25.33 per cent of the members belonged to social organizations; whereas, 12.43 per cent of the non-members belonged. Residence in rural areas makes it difficult to get to organization meetings and may account for the fact that a high percentage of farmers do not belong to social organizations.

Table 29

**Types of Social Organizations to Which Male Members and
Non-members of Farm Organizations Belong**

Types	Members		Non-members		Totals	
	Per		Per		Per	
	No.	Cent	No.	Cent	No.	Cent
<u>Clubs</u>						
Commercial	3	4.00	2	1.12	5	1.98
Turner Society	1	1.33	0	0.00	1	0.40
<u>Fraternal organizations</u>						
American Legion	2	2.67	0	0.00	2	0.79
Foresters	3	4.00	5	2.82	8	3.17
Holy Name Society	1	1.33	1	0.57	2	0.79
Lutheran Brotherhood	1	1.33	0	0.00	1	0.40
Men's Brethren	0	0.00	1	0.57	1	0.40
Men's Loyalty	0	0.00	1	0.57	1	0.40
<u>Lodges</u>						
Consistory	0	0.00	1	0.57	1	0.40
Elk	0	0.00	1	0.57	1	0.40
Knights of Columbus	5	6.67	8	4.52	13	5.16
Mason	2	2.67	2	1.12	4	1.58
Odd Fellows	3	4.00	2	1.12	5	1.98
Rebecca	1	1.33	0	0.00	1	0.40
Woodman	1	1.33	3	1.70	4	1.59
Yeoman	0	0.00	1	0.57	1	0.40
Numbers belonging to						
no organizations	56	74.67	155	87.57	211	83.73
Numbers belonging to						
organizations	19	25.33	22	12.43	41	16.27
Totals						
	75	100.00	177	100.00	252	100.00

No member or non-member of farm organizations reported that he belonged to more than three social organizations.

Table 30

The Number of Social Organizations to Which Male Members and Non-members of Farm Organizations Belong

Number of Organi- zations	Members		Non-members		Totals	
	: Number		: Number		: Number	
	: of	Per	: of	Per	: of	Per
	Farmers	Cent	Farmers	Cent	Farmers	Cent
None	56	74.67	155	87.57	211	83.73
1	16	21.33	16	9.04	32	12.70
2	2	2.67	6	3.39	8	3.17
3	1	1.33	0	0.00	1	0.40
Totals	75	100.00	177	100.00	252	100.00

The greatest number of members and non-members belonged to no social organizations. Table 30 shows that 74.67 per cent of the members and 87.57 per cent of the non-members belonged to no social organizations. Membership in only one social organization was indicated by 21.33 per cent of the members and by 9.04 per cent of the non-members.

No non-member reported belonging to more than two social organizations.

Members of farm organizations are more likely to be affiliated with social organizations than the non-members.

Members and non-members of farm organizations reported that they devote "none," "little," and "much" time to community projects.

Table 31

Time Devoted to Participation in Community Projects

Time	: Members		: Non-members		: Totals	
	: Number		: Number		: Number	
	: of		: of		: of	
	: Farmers	Per Cent	: Farmers	Per Cent	: Farmers	Per Cent
None	34	45.33	120	67.80	154	61.11
Little	34	45.33	52	29.38	86	34.13
Much	7	9.34	5	2.82	12	4.76
Totals	75	100.00	177	100.00	252	100.00

Of the 75 members interviewed, 45.33 per cent indicated that they spent no time participating in community projects. Of the 177 non-members interviewed, 67.80 per cent reported that they spent no time on community projects.

Table 31 shows that 54.67 per cent of the members and 32.20 per cent of the non-members devoted time to participation in community projects.

Apparently, members of farm organizations are more interested in participating in community projects than are the non-members.

On the interview blank appeared the words "often," "occasionally," "seldom," and "never." The word that best described the attendance of members and non-members of farm organizations at educational functions was checked at the time of the interview.

According to those reporting, there is little difference between the members and non-members in the frequency of attendance at educational functions. The most significant difference is in the column headed "never." Table 32 shows that 6.67 per cent of the members and 10.74 per cent of the non-members reported that they never attended church functions.

Of the 75 members, 36 per cent never attended concerts; whereas, 46.89 per cent of the non-members never attended concerts.

A total of 41.33 per cent of the members and 24.29 per cent of the non-members attended lectures occasionally. Twenty-four per cent of the members and 41.24 per cent of the non-members never attended the lectures.

Members of farm organizations attend educational functions more frequently than do non-members.

Table 32

Frequency of Attendance at Educational Functions

Type of Activity	Relation to Farm Organisation	Often			Occasionally			Seldom			Never			Totals	
		No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
Church Functions	Member	20	26.67	40	53.33	10	13.33	5	6.67	75	100.00				
	Non-member	40	22.59	96	54.24	22	12.43	19	10.74	177	100.00				
	Both	60	23.81	136	53.97	32	12.70	24	9.52	252	100.00				
Concerts	Member	6	8.00	23	30.67	19	25.33	27	36.00	75	100.00				
	Non-member	8	4.52	37	20.91	49	27.68	83	46.89	177	100.00				
	Both	14	5.55	60	23.81	68	26.99	110	43.65	252	100.00				
Lectures	Member	1	1.33	31	41.33	25	33.34	18	24.00	75	100.00				
	Non-member	1	0.57	43	24.29	60	33.90	73	41.24	177	100.00				
	Both	2	0.79	74	29.37	85	33.73	91	36.11	252	100.00				

The attendance at recreational functions by members and non-members of farm organizations is described by the following words: "often," "occasionally," "seldom," and "never."

A small percentage of both the members and non-members report that they attended the recreational functions often.

Farm picnics were attended occasionally by 41.33 per cent of the members and by 24.86 per cent of the non-members. Of the 75 members, 22.67 per cent never attended farm picnics, and 46.33 per cent of the 177 non-members never attended that particular social function.

Little difference exists between the members and non-members in the frequency of their attendance at movies and dances.

Ten and sixty-seven hundredths per cent of the members reported that they never attended parties; whereas, 28.25 per cent of the non-members reported thus.

A greater percentage of members than non-members attended recreational functions.

Table 33

Frequency of Attendance at Recreational Functions

Type of Activity	Relation to Farm Organization	Often		Occasionally		Seldom		Never		Totals	
		No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
Dances	Member	3	4.00	15	20.00	25	33.33	32	42.67	75	100.00
	Non-member	4	2.26	45	25.42	50	28.25	78	44.07	177	100.00
	Both	7	2.78	60	23.81	75	29.76	110	43.65	252	100.00
Farm picnics	Member	4	5.33	31	41.33	23	30.67	17	22.67	75	100.00
	Non-member	8	4.52	44	24.86	43	24.29	82	46.33	177	100.00
	Both	12	4.76	75	29.76	66	26.19	99	39.29	252	100.00
Movies	Member	9	12.00	20	26.67	27	36.00	19	25.33	75	100.00
	Non-member	13	7.35	47	26.55	64	36.16	53	29.94	177	100.00
	Both	22	8.73	67	26.59	91	36.11	72	28.57	252	100.00
Parties	Member	6	8.00	23	30.66	38	50.67	8	10.67	75	100.00
	Non-member	6	3.39	53	29.94	68	38.42	50	28.25	177	100.00
	Both	12	4.76	76	30.16	106	42.06	58	23.02	252	100.00

The writer classified the list of hobbies of the members and non-members of farm organizations as shown in Table 34.

Hunting and fishing seemed to be the most common hobby of both the members and non-members.

The difference between members and non-members with respect to their participation in hobbies is negligible. There is close correlation between the two groups reporting for each hobby.

After examining the wood carving and furniture made by some of the individuals interviewed and hearing the favorable remarks made by them, the writer became convinced that hobbies can be a very worth-while activity.

One member of a farm organization played regularly in a dance orchestra merely for the enjoyment he derived from playing.

Table 34

Hobbies of Members and Non-members of Farm Organisations

Hobbies	Members		Non-members		Totals	
	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
Bees	0	0.00	1	0.56	1	0.40
Card playing	1	1.33	0	0.00	1	0.40
Electricity	0	0.00	1	0.56	1	0.40
Fish pond	0	0.00	1	0.56	1	0.40
Hunting and fishing	17	22.69	43	24.31	60	23.81
Livestock	1	1.33	4	2.25	5	1.98
Mechanics	4	5.32	12	6.78	16	6.35
Music	3	3.99	0	0.00	3	1.19
Nature study	0	0.00	2	1.13	2	0.79
Photography	1	1.33	0	0.00	1	0.40
Reading	1	1.33	7	3.96	8	3.17
Sports	4	5.34	2	1.13	6	2.38
Traveling	1	1.33	2	1.13	3	1.19
Woodworking	1	1.33	9	5.08	10	3.97
Number with hobbies	34	45.32	84	47.45	118	46.83
Number without hobbies	41	54.68	93	52.55	134	53.17
Totals	75	100.00	177	100.00	252	100.00

The years of membership vary from one to 25 for the 75 members reporting that they belonged to farm organizations. The years of membership for 45.20 per cent of the non-members, who had previously belonged, ranged from one year to 20 years. There were 54.80 per cent of the non-members who had never belonged to farm organizations.

A total of 41.81 per cent of non-members had belonged to farm organizations from one to 10 years.

A small percentage of the members, 6.66 per cent, reported that they had belonged to farm organizations for 24 and 25 years.

Of the non-members, 5.09 per cent had belonged to farm organizations 10 years.

The mean number of years of membership in farm organizations for the members was 10.26 and for the non-members was 2.57 years.

Table 35

Years of Membership in Farm Organizations

Number of Years	Members		Non-members		Totals	
	Number of Farmers	Per Cent	Number of Farmers	Per Cent	Number of Farmers	Per Cent
None	0	0.00	97	54.80	97	38.49
1	3	4.00	6	3.39	9	3.57
2	3	4.00	18	10.17	21	8.33
3	7	9.34	7	3.96	14	5.56
4	1	1.33	7	3.96	8	3.17
5	4	5.33	12	6.77	16	6.35
6	6	8.00	3	1.69	9	3.57
7	4	5.33	2	1.13	6	2.38
8	5	6.67	8	4.52	13	5.16
9	0	0.00	2	1.13	2	0.79
10	16	21.34	9	5.09	25	9.92
11	3	4.00	0	0.00	3	1.19
12	3	4.00	0	0.00	3	1.19
13	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
14	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
15	7	9.34	3	1.69	10	3.97
16	1	1.33	0	0.00	1	0.40
17	0	0.00	2	1.13	2	0.79
18	1	1.33	0	0.00	1	0.40
19	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
20	6	8.00	1	0.57	7	2.78
21	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
22	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
23	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
24	1	1.33	0	0.00	1	0.40
25	4	5.35	0	0.00	4	1.59
Totals	75	100.00	177	100.00	252	100.00
Means	10.26		2.57		4.85	
S. D.	6.37		4.06		5.97	
S. E.	0.73		0.30		0.37	

Difference in means 7.69 (In favor of members)
S. E. Diff. 0.78
Critical ratio 9.85

Several types of roads connected the farm homes of the members and non-members of farm organizations with their community centers.

Table 36
Type of Roads from Home Farms to Community Center

Type of Road	: Members		: Non-members		: Totals	
	: Num- ber	Per Cent	: Num- ber	Per Cent	: Num- ber	Per Cent
Gravel	20	26.67	71	40.11	91	36.11
Pavement	36	48.00	69	38.98	105	41.67
Gravel-pavement	10	13.34	18	10.17	28	11.11
Dirt-gravel	1	1.33	0	0.00	1	0.39
Dirt-pavement	4	5.33	14	7.91	18	7.14
Dirt-gravel-pavement	4	5.33	5	2.83	9	3.58
Totals	75	100.00	177	100.00	252	100.00

A total of 26.67 per cent of the members and 40.11 per cent of the non-members travel on gravel roads from their homes to the community center. Pavement connects the farm homes and the community centers of 48 per cent of the members and 38.98 per cent of the non-members.

The largest proportion of the members and non-members reach community centers over a combination of gravel and pavement roads.

The communication and transportation facilities available to members and non-members of farm organizations included automobiles, radios, and telephones.

Of the 75 members, there were 74.67 per cent who owned telephones; whereas, 56.50 per cent of the 177 non-members owned telephones.

Table 37 shows that with respect to the three types of communication and transportation facilities employed, a larger percentage of the members were owners.

Table 37

Communication and Transportation Facilities Employed by Members and Non-members of Farm Organizations

Types	Relation to Farm Organization	Owner		Non-owner		Totals	
		No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
Automobile	Members	70	93.33	5	6.67	75	100.00
	Non-members	154	87.01	23	12.99	177	100.00
	Both	224	88.89	28	11.11	252	100.00
Radio	Members	64	85.33	11	14.67	75	100.00
	Non-members	136	76.84	41	23.16	177	100.00
	Both	200	79.37	52	20.63	252	100.00
Telephone	Members	56	74.67	19	25.33	75	100.00
	Non-members	100	56.50	77	43.50	177	100.00
	Both	156	61.90	96	38.10	252	100.00

Table 36

Availability of Church Service and Church Functions

Type of Function	Availability	Members		Non-members		Totals	
		Per		Per		Per	
		No.	Cent	No.	Cent	No.	Cent
Church service	Available	75	100.00	175	98.87	250	99.21
	Non- available	0	0.00	2	1.13	2	0.79
Sunday school	Available	58	77.33	129	72.88	187	74.21
	Non- available	17	22.67	48	27.12	65	25.79
Young people's organi- zation	Available	50	66.67	116	65.54	166	61.91
	Non- available	25	33.33	61	34.46	86	38.09
Ladies aid	Available	55	73.33	129	72.88	184	73.02
	Non-available	20	26.67	48	27.12	68	26.98

Church services and such church functions as Sunday School, young people's organizations, and Ladies Aids were available to members and non-members of farm organizations.

Apparently, little difference exists between the two groups. The availability of church service and church functions is in about equal proportions for both the members and non-members.

Affiliation with the services and functions made available by the church gives the church a position of leadership in the social and religious activities of the community.

A majority of the members and non-members reported that they attended church services regularly.

Little difference exists between the members and non-members in their attendance at church functions, with the exception of Ladies Aid. Table 39 shows that 25.33 per cent of the members and 19.76 per cent of the non-members attended meetings of the Ladies Aid regularly. Twenty per cent of the members and 10.73 per cent of the non-members attended them occasionally.

Table 39

Attendance of Church Service and Church Functions

Church Functions	Attendance	Members		Non-members		Totals	
		No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
Church service	Regular	48	64.00	119	67.23	167	66.27
	Occasional	26	34.67	53	29.94	79	31.35
	None	1	1.33	5	2.83	6	2.38
Sunday school	Regular	22	29.33	37	29.90	59	23.41
	Occasional	2	2.67	10	5.65	12	4.76
	None	51	68.00	130	73.45	181	71.83
Young peoples organization	Regular	7	9.33	11	6.22	18	7.14
	Occasional	2	2.67	3	1.69	5	1.99
	None	66	88.00	163	92.09	229	90.87
Ladies aid	Regular	19	25.33	35	19.78	54	21.42
	Occasional	15	20.00	19	10.73	34	13.49
	None	41	54.67	123	69.49	164	65.09
Totals		75	100.00	177	100.00	252	100.00

The members and non-members of farm organizations reported that they and their families maintained an active attendance at regular church services.

Few families reported that they did not attend church services. The percentage of the members who did not attend church services is 1.33 and of the non-members 2.82.

Table 40 shows that 44 per cent of the wives of the members and 27.12 per cent of the wives of non-members attended meetings of the Ladies Aid.

Sunday school is attended by the children of 26.67 per cent of the members and by the children of 16.38 per cent of the non-members.

Table 40

Attendance at Church Service and Church Functions

Member of Family	Church Service			Sunday School			Non-			Young Peoples Organization			Ladies Aid		
	Members			Members			members			Members			Members		
	Per	Cent	No.	Per	Cent	No.	Per	Cent	No.	Per	Cent	No.	Per	Cent	No.
Children*	145	94.15	311	93.11	52	33.77	108	32.34	16	10.39	27	8.08	4	2.60	1
Husband and wife	61	81.33	142	80.23	3	4.00	10	5.65	1	1.33	4	2.26	0	0.00	2
Husband	0	0.00	1	0.57	0	0.00	1	0.57	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Wife	2	2.67	5	2.82	1	1.33	6	3.39	0	0.00	0	0.00	33	44.00	48
Widower	2	2.67	1	0.57	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Widow	0	0.00	7	3.95	0	0.00	1	0.57	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3
Men (single)	7	9.33	13	7.34	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.57	0	0.00	0
Families with no members attending	1	1.33	5	2.82	51	68.00	130	73.44	66	88.00	163	92.09	41	54.67	123
Families with only chil- dren at- tending	2	2.67	3	1.70	20	26.67	29	16.38	8	10.67	9	5.08	1	1.33	1
Totals	220	100.00	488	100.00	127	100.00	285	100.00	91	100.00	204	100.00	79	100.00	178

*Total number of children 154 for members and 334 for non-members.

More financial support is given by both members and non-members of farm organizations for church service than for Sunday school, young people's organizations, or Ladies Aid.

Table 41

Financial Support Given to Church Service and Church Functions

Type of Functions	Financial Support	Members		Non-members		Totals	
		Num- ber	Per Cent	Num- ber	Per Cent	Num- ber	Per Cent
Church service	Yes	69	92.00	161	90.96	230	91.27
	No	6	8.00	16	9.04	22	8.73
Sunday school	Yes	22	29.33	36	20.34	58	23.02
	No	53	70.67	141	79.66	194	76.98
Young peoples organization	Yes	8	10.67	8	4.52	16	6.35
	No	67	89.33	169	95.48	236	93.65
Ladies Aid	Yes	33	44.00	43	24.29	76	30.16
	No	42	56.00	134	75.71	176	69.84
Totals		75	100.00	177	100.00	252	100.00

Of the church functions listed in Table 41, the Ladies Aid received the greatest financial support. Forty-four per cent of the members and 24.29 per cent of the non-members gave financial aid to it. However, 56 per cent of the members and 75.71 per cent of the non-members gave no financial support.

Approximately the same percentage of members and non-members reported that they held office in the church and in church organizations.

Table 42

Officership in Church Service and Church Functions

Church Functions	Office	Members		Non-members		Totals	
		Num-ber	Per Cent	Num-ber	Per Cent	Num-ber	Per Cent
Church service	Yes	3	4.00	8	4.52	11	4.37
	No	72	96.00	169	95.48	241	95.63
Sunday school	Yes	0	0.00	6	3.39	6	2.38
	No	75	100.00	171	96.61	246	97.62
Young peoples organization	Yes	1	1.33	1	0.57	2	0.79
	No	74	98.67	176	99.43	250	99.21
Ladies Aid	Yes	3	4.00	2	1.13	5	1.98
	No	72	96.00	175	98.87	247	98.02
Totals		75	100.00	177	100.00	252	100.00

More than 95 per cent of the members and non-members indicated that they held no office in any church organization. Many expressed the opinion that they did not wish to hold office. Some of the individuals interviewed stated that there was a tendency for officers to be reelected to the same office. No farm organization member reported holding an office in the Sunday school.

As shown in Table 43, a small proportion of the members and non-members attended organized social functions.

Table 43

Attendance at Organized Social Functions

Member of Family	A-H Clubs						Neighborhood Clubs						Lodges					
	Members			Non- members			Members			Non- members			Members			Non- members		
	No.	Cent.	Per	No.	Cent.	Per	No.	Cent.	Per	No.	Cent.	Per	No.	Cent.	Per	No.	Cent.	Per
Children*	18	11.69	5	1	1.50	1	0.65	0	0.00	1	0.65	1	0.65	0	0.00			
Husband and wife	1	1.33	0	0.00	2	2.67	3	1.69	6	8.00	3	1.69						
Husband	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	6.66	7	3.95				
Wife	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	8.00	2	1.13	2	2.67	1	0.57						
Man (single)	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.67	2	1.13				
Widow	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.57				
Families with no members attending	63	84.00	173	97.74	66	88.00	172	97.18	60	80.00	163	92.09						
Families with only children attending	11	14.67	4	2.26	1	1.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00						
Totals	83	100.00	182	100.00	76	100.00	177	100.00	76	100.00	177	100.00						

*Total number of children 154 for members and 334 for non-members.

Of the 154 children living in the homes of members, 11.69 per cent attended 4-H clubs; whereas, only 1.5 per cent of the 334 children living in the homes of non-members attended them.

The percentage of the members and non-members of farm organizations who attended movies was greater than that of those who attended dances, as shown by Table 44.

The percentage of members attending both moving pictures and dances exceeded that of the non-members.

Moving pictures are attended more frequently than dances. The percentages of the children of members who attended movies and dances were 58.44 and 25.32 respectively. The corresponding percentages for non-members were 55.99 and 38.02.

Table 44

Attendance at Recreational Functions

Member of Family	Moving Pictures						Dances											
	Members			Non-members			Both			Members			Non-members			Both		
	No.	Cent.	Per	No.	Cent.	Per	No.	Cent.	Per	No.	Cent.	Per	No.	Cent.	Per	No.	Cent.	Per
Children*	90	58.44	187	55.99	277	56.76	59	25.32	127	98.02	166	94.02						
Husband and wife	46	61.93	105	59.32	151	59.92	33	44.00	76	42.94	109	49.25						
Husband	1	1.33	1	0.57	2	0.79	0	0.00	1	0.57	1	0.40						
Wife	2	2.67	1	0.57	3	1.19	0	0.00	2	1.13	2	0.79						
Widower	0	0.00	1	0.57	1	0.40	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00						
Widow	0	0.00	5	2.82	5	1.98	0	0.00	4	2.26	4	1.59						
Man (single)	3	4.00	10	5.64	13	5.16	5	6.67	7	3.95	12	4.76						
Families with no members attending	19	25.33	53	29.94	72	28.58	32	42.66	78	44.07	110	43.65						
Families with only children attending	4	5.34	1	0.57	5	1.98	5	6.67	9	5.08	14	5.56						
Totals	165	100.00	364	100.00	529	100.00	114	100.00	304	100.00	418	100.00						

*Total number of children 154 for members and 334 for non-members.

The attendance at meetings of farm cooperatives was recorded as "regularly," "occasionally," or "never."

Table 45

Frequency of Attendance at Meetings of Farm Cooperatives

Frequency	: Members		: Non-members		: Totals	
	: Number		: Number		: Number	
	: of		: of		: of	
	: Farmers	Per Cent	: Farmers	Per Cent	: Farmers	Per Cent
Regularly	30	40.00	37	20.90	67	26.59
Occasionally	13	17.33	34	19.21	47	18.65
Never	32	42.67	106	59.89	138	54.76
Totals	75	100.00	177	100.00	252	100.00

Members of farm organizations attended the meetings more regularly than the non-members. Forty per cent of the members and 20.90 per cent of the non-members reported regular attendance.

Table 45 shows that 59.89 per cent of the non-members and 42.67 per cent of the members never attended the meetings of farm cooperatives.

For both members and non-members of farm organizations, membership in the cooperative creamery is greater than in any other farm cooperative.

A total of 80 per cent of the members and 49.71 per cent of the non-members belong to the cooperative creamery.

Table 46

Membership in Farm Cooperatives

Types of Cooperatives	: Members		: Non-members		: Totals	
	: Number		: Number		: Number	
	: of	Per	: of	Per	: of	Per
	Farmers	Cent	Farmers	Cent	Farmers	Cent
Creamery	37	49.33	67	37.85	104	41.27
Farmers' store	4	5.33	9	5.08	13	5.16
Telephone	0	0.00	4	2.26	4	1.59
Creamery and store	12	16.00	10	5.65	22	8.73
Creamery and telephone	7	9.34	9	5.08	16	6.35
Creamery, store, and telephone	4	5.33	2	1.13	6	2.38
None	11	14.67	76	42.95	87	34.52
Totals	75	100.00	177	100.00	252	100.00

Twenty-six and sixty-six hundredths per cent of the members belong to the cooperative store, and 11.86 per cent of the non-members belong.

A total of 14.67 per cent of the members and 8.47 of the non-members were affiliated with the telephone company.

The totals indicate that 85.33 per cent of the members are affiliated with some form of cooperative while 57.05 per cent of the non-members are active members.

Table 47

Expressed Need for More Social Life by Members and Non-members
of Farm Organizations

Types of Social Activities	Members		Non-members		Totals	
	Num- ber	Per Cent	Num- ber	Per Cent	Num- ber	Per Cent
Neighborhood gatherings	4	5.33	26	14.69	30	11.90
Traveling	5	6.67	13	7.35	18	7.15
Concerts and lectures	2	2.67	5	2.82	7	2.77
Movies	4	5.33	6	3.39	10	3.97
Dances	1	1.33	3	1.69	4	1.59
Movies and dances	2	2.67	5	2.82	7	2.77
Movies and parties	4	5.33	7	3.96	11	4.37
Number attending	22	29.33	65	36.72	87	34.52
Number not attend- ing	53	70.67	112	63.28	165	65.48
Totals	75	100.00	177	100.00	252	100.00

The majority of both the members and non-members of farm organizations indicated that they felt no need for more social life.

Table 47 shows that only 29.33 per cent of the members and 36.72 per cent of the non-members expressed a need for more social life.

A need for more neighborhood gatherings as one phase of social life was expressed by 5.33 per cent of the members and by 14.69 per cent of the non-members.

Table 48

Value of Real Estate Owned by Members and Non-members of Farm Organizations

Recorded Values in Dollars	Members		Non-members		Totals	
	Number	Per	Number	Per	Number	Per
	of Farmers	Cent	of Farmers	Cent	of Farmers	Cent
None	22	29.34	80	45.20	102	40.48
0-999	0	0.00	5	2.83	5	1.98
1,000-1,999	3	4.00	12	6.78	15	5.95
2,000-2,999	3	4.00	7	3.95	10	3.97
3,000-3,999	6	8.00	16	9.04	22	8.73
4,000-4,999	4	5.33	19	10.73	23	9.13
5,000-5,999	12	16.00	13	7.34	25	9.92
6,000-6,999	8	10.67	7	3.95	15	5.95
7,000-7,999	3	4.00	6	3.39	9	3.57
8,000-8,999	4	5.33	1	0.57	5	1.98
9,000-9,999	1	1.33	5	2.83	6	2.38
10,000-10,999	2	2.67	2	1.13	4	1.59
11,000-11,999	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
12,000-12,999	2	2.67	2	1.13	4	1.59
13,000-13,999	2	2.67	0	0.00	2	0.79
14,000-14,999	1	1.33	0	0.00	1	0.40
15,000-15,999	1	1.33	2	1.13	3	1.19
16,000-16,999	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
27,000-27,999	1	1.33	0	0.00	1	0.40
Totals	75	100.00	177	100.00	252	100.00
Means	\$5,019.50]	\$2,899.50]	\$3,529.50]
S. D.	4,680.00		3,130.00		3,780.00	
S. E.	540.41		325.33		237.55	

Difference in means 2,120.00 (In favor of members)
S. E. Diff. 630.77
Critical ratio 3.36

Evaluation of the real estate of members and non-members of farm organizations was obtained from the records in the office of the County Treasurer.

By examining the records, the writer found that 70.66 per cent of the members and 54.80 per cent of the non-members owned real estate.

The value of the real estate owned by the members of farm organizations greatly exceeds that of the non-members. Table 48 shows the mean average for the members to be \$5019.50 as compared to the \$2899.50 mean average for non-members. The critical ratio of 3.36 is an indication that the difference between the means is significant.

From the records in the office of the County Treasurer, the writer obtained an evaluation of the personal property of the members and non-members of farm organizations.

Twelve per cent of the members and 23.73 per cent of the non-members owned no taxable personal property.

Table 49

Value of Taxable Personal Property of Members and Non-members
of Farm Organizations

Recorded Values in Dollars	Members		Non-members		Totals	
	Number	Per	Number	Per	Number	Per
	of Farmers	Cent	of Farmers	Cent	of Farmers	Cent
None	9	12.00	42	23.73	51	20.24
0-99	1	1.33	5	2.83	6	2.38
100-199	2	2.67	14	7.91	16	6.35
200-299	4	5.33	11	6.21	15	5.95
300-399	5	6.67	15	8.47	20	7.94
400-499	6	8.00	24	13.56	30	11.90
500-599	9	12.00	19	10.73	28	11.11
600-699	10	13.34	14	7.91	24	9.52
700-799	6	8.00	14	7.91	20	7.94
800-899	5	6.67	5	2.83	10	3.97
900-999	6	8.00	8	4.52	14	5.55
1000-1099	1	1.33	3	1.69	4	1.59
1100-1199	5	6.67	0	0.00	5	1.98
1200-1299	4	5.33	2	1.13	6	2.38
1300-1399	0	0.00	1	0.57	1	0.40
1400-1499	1	1.33	0	0.00	1	0.40
1500-1599	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
1900-1999	1	1.33	0	0.00	1	0.40
Totals	75	100.00	177	100.00	252	100.00
Means	630.50		407.50		473.50	
S. D.	391.00		310.00		351.00	
S. E.	45.15		23.30		22.11	

Difference in Means 223.00 (In favor of members)
S. E. Diff. 55.05
Critical ratio 4.05

A larger proportion of members than of non-members owned taxable personal property. The mean average for members is \$630.50; whereas, that of non-members is \$407.50, a difference of \$223.00 in favor of the members.

Table 50

Amount of Total Taxes Paid for 1939

Recorded Taxes in Dollars	Members		Non-members		Totals	
	Number	Per	Number	Per	Number	Per
	of Farmers	Cent	of Farmers	Cent	of Farmers	Cent
None	4	5.33	26	14.69	30	11.91
1-49	25	33.34	88	49.72	113	44.84
50-99	11	14.67	28	15.82	39	15.46
100-149	17	22.67	15	8.47	32	12.70
150-199	8	10.67	12	6.78	20	7.94
200-249	3	4.00	3	1.69	6	2.38
250-299	4	5.33	0	0.00	4	1.59
300-349	0	0.00	4	2.26	4	1.59
350-399	1	1.33	1	0.57	2	0.79
400-449	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
450-499	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
500-549	1	1.33	0	0.00	1	0.40
550-599	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
600-649	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
650-699	1	1.33	0	0.00	1	0.40
Totals	75	100.00	177	100.00	252	100.00
Means	112.00		55.50		77.50	
S. D.	113.50		69.50		87.00	
S. E.	13.10		5.22		5.49	

Difference in means	56.50 (In favor of members)
S. E. Diff.	14.10
Critical ratio	4.00

The records of the County Treasurer revealed the fact that 94.67 per cent of the members and 85.31 per cent of the non-members paid taxes.

Table 50 shows the mean amount of taxes paid by members to be \$112.00 and the mean amount for non-members to be \$55.50, leaving a difference of \$56.50 in favor of the members.

Two farmers paid taxes in excess of \$400.00, and they were members of farm organizations; whereas, no farmer belonging to the non-member class paid the same amount. The size of the farms and their assessed value are rather definitely related.

The records of the County Treasurer show that the homestead tax exemption ranged from \$1.00 to \$69.00 by members and non-members of farm organizations.

Homestead tax exemption is allowed to 60 per cent of the members and to 48.02 per cent of the non-members, seeming to indicate that the members are in a better financial situation than the non-members.

Table 51 shows that a total of 49.33 per cent of the members and 33.34 per cent of the non-members are allowed from \$50.00 to \$69.00 tax exemption.

Table 51

Amount of Homestead Tax Exemption

Recorded Tax Ex- emption in Dollars	Members		Non-members		Totals	
	Number		Number		Number	
	of	Per	of	Per	of	Per
	Farmers	Cent	Farmers	Cent	Farmers	Cent
None	30	40.00	92	51.98	122	48.41
1-9	0	0.00	3	1.69	3	1.19
10-19	0	0.00	2	1.13	2	0.79
20-29	0	0.00	4	2.26	4	1.59
30-39	2	2.67	11	6.21	13	5.16
40-49	6	8.00	6	3.39	12	4.76
50-59	15	20.00	35	19.78	50	19.84
60-69	22	29.33	24	13.56	46	18.26
Totals	75	100.00	177	100.00	252	100.00
Means	39.10		26.30		29.20	
S. D.	26.60		25.00		25.90	
S. E.	3.07		1.87		1.69	

Difference in means	12.80 (In favor of members)
S. E. Diff.	3.59
Critical ratio	3.77

The amount of land owned and operated by members and non-members of farm organizations varied from one to 599 acres.

Table 52 shows that 4 per cent of the members and 11.30 per cent of the non-members owned and operated less than 49 acres of land.

Table 52

Acreages of Farms Owned and Operated by Members and Non-members of Farm Organizations

Number of Acres	Members		Non-members		Totals	
	Number of Farmers	Per Cent	Number of Farmers	Per Cent	Number of Farmers	Per Cent
0-49	3	4.00	20	11.30	23	9.13
50-99	9	12.00	40	22.60	49	19.44
100-149	19	25.34	44	24.85	63	25.00
150-199	26	34.67	33	18.64	59	23.40
200-249	9	12.00	24	13.56	33	13.10
250-299	4	5.33	7	3.96	11	4.37
300-349	3	4.00	4	2.26	7	2.78
350-399	1	1.33	5	2.83	6	2.38
400-449	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
550-599	1	1.33	0	0.00	1	0.40
Totals	75	100.00	177	100.00	252	100.00
Means	169.50		142.00		150.50	
S. D.	84.00		82.00		83.50	
S. E.	9.69		6.16		5.26	

Difference in means	27.50	(In favor of members)
S. E. Diff.	11.48	
Critical ratio	2.39	

The mean size of the farms for the members was 169.50 acres, and for the non-members it was 142 acres.

Each farmer interviewed gave an estimate of the number of crop acreages on his farm.

The mean crop acreages for the members of farm organizations is 86.30 acres; whereas, the mean crop acreages for the non-members is 66.10 acres. There is a difference between the means of 20.20 acres, in favor of the members of farm organizations. The critical ratio of 3.28 indicates that the obtained difference has statistical significance.

Table 53

Crop Acreages of Farms Owned and Operated by Members and Non-members of Farm Organizations

Number of Crop Acres	Members		Non-members		Totals	
	Number	Per	Number	Per	Number	Per
	of Farmers	Cent	of Farmers	Cent	of Farmers	Cent
0-9	0	0.00	11	6.21	11	4.37
10-19	1	1.33	15	8.47	16	6.34
20-29	2	2.67	8	4.53	10	3.97
30-39	5	6.67	23	12.99	28	11.11
40-49	5	6.67	20	11.29	25	9.92
50-59	4	5.33	16	9.04	20	7.94
60-69	15	20.00	19	10.74	34	13.49
70-79	10	13.32	14	7.91	24	9.52
80-89	5	6.67	11	6.21	16	6.34
90-99	6	8.00	5	2.82	11	4.37
100-109	5	6.67	8	4.53	13	5.16
110-119	2	2.67	5	2.82	7	2.78
120-129	2	2.67	6	3.38	8	3.17
130-139	6	8.00	3	1.69	9	3.57
140-149	1	1.33	2	1.13	3	1.19
150-159	0	0.00	3	1.69	3	1.19
160-169	2	2.67	1	0.57	3	1.19
170-179	0	0.00	1	0.57	1	0.40
180-189	0	0.00	1	0.57	1	0.40
190-199	0	0.00	1	0.57	1	0.40
200-209	4	5.33	2	1.13	6	2.38
210-219	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
250-259	0	0.00	1	0.57	1	0.40
260-269	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
300-309	0	0.00	1	0.57	1	0.40
Totals	75	100.00	177	100.00	252	100.00
Means	86.30		66.10		72.10	
S. D.	43.10		48.40		47.50	
S. E.	4.97		3.63		2.99	

Difference in means	20.20	(In favor of members)
S. E. Diff.	6.15	
Critical ratio	3.28	

V. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

A. Summary of Findings

Following are statements of findings concerning the 75 farmers who are members and the 177 farmers who are non-members of farm organizations, as to their personal, educational, social, and economic status. The information was obtained through personal interview for the purpose of discovering whether any differences existed between the two groups.

1. A mean difference of 0.26 in the age of members and non-members of farm organizations had no significance.

2. The mean number of children per family of members was 3.23 and of the non-members, 2.95, a difference which has no significance.

3. There were a greater number of farm tenants among the non-members of farm organizations than among the members. Twenty-eight per cent of the members and 37.85 per cent of the non-members were tenants, the difference between the two being significant.

4. The mean number of years farmed as an independent farm operator as reported by members of farm organizations was 21.70 and for the non-members 20.85 years.

5. A total of 86.67 per cent of the members and 89.27 per cent of the non-members attended one-room rural school.

6. Sixty per cent of the members and 76.83 per cent of the non-members did not attend school beyond the eighth grade.

7. The mean number of years' schooling for the members was 8.33 and for the non-members 7.94. This difference of 0.39 is not significant.

8. For the members the mean age at the time of quitting school was 15.61 years, and for the non-members, 15.27 years.

9. Seventy-seven and thirty-three hundredths per cent of the members and 86.44 per cent of the non-members reported "needed at home" as their chief reason for leaving school.

10. Short courses were attended by 20 per cent of the members and by 6.52 per cent of the non-members.

11. Two to three newspapers were read regularly by 80 per cent of the members and by 56.50 per cent of the non-members.

12. Farm magazines were read regularly by all of the members and 96.04 per cent of the non-members.

13. Thirty-seven and thirty-three hundredths per cent of the members and 16.92 per cent of the non-members read from six to 15 magazines.

14. Thirty and eighty-four hundredths per cent of the sons of members and 25.10 per cent of the sons of non-members were engaged in farming.

15. There were 54.67 per cent of the members and 32.10 per cent of the non-members who participated in community projects.

16. All of the members belonged to some church; whereas, 92.66 per cent of the non-members belonged to some church.

17. Twenty-five and thirty-three hundredths per cent of the members and 12.43 per cent of the non-members belonged to social organizations.

18. Forty-one and thirty-three hundredths per cent of the members and 24.29 per cent of the non-members attended lectures "occasionally."

19. Farm picnics were attended "occasionally" by 41.33 per cent of the members and by 24.86 per cent of the non-members.

20. Seventy-four and sixty-seven hundredths per cent of the members and 56.50 per cent of the non-members owned telephones.

21. Forty-four per cent of the members and 24.29 per cent of the non-members gave financial support to the Ladies Aid.

22. Forty per cent of the members and 20.90 per cent of the non-members attended regularly the meetings of farm cooperatives.

23. Affiliation in farm cooperatives was maintained by 85.33 per cent of the members and by 57.05 per cent of the non-members.

24. Twenty-nine and thirty-three hundredths per cent of the members and 36.72 per cent of the non-members expressed a need for more social life.

The difference in means for the following statements is highly significant.

25. Seventy and sixty-six hundredths per cent of the members and 54.80 per cent of the non-members were real estate owners. The

mean average evaluation of real estate was \$5019.50 for the members and \$2899.50 for the non-members.

26. Eighty-eight per cent of the members and 76.27 per cent of the non-members owned taxable personal property. The mean evaluation of personal property was \$630.50 for the members and \$407.50 for the non-members.

27. Ninety-four and sixty-seven hundredths per cent of the members and 85.31 per cent of the non-members were taxpayers.

28. The average size of the farms owned and operated by members of farm organizations was 169.50 acres; for the non-members, the average was 142 acres.

29. The mean crop acreages for the members of farm organizations were 86.30, and for the non-members the mean crop acreages were 66.10.

B. Conclusions

1. The amount of education received by the greatest proportion of both members and non-members of farm organizations is limited to that of the one-room rural school.

2. A larger percentage of members than non-members continue their education beyond the eighth grade.

3. Members exceed non-members in their attendance at educational functions such as church services, concerts, lectures, and short courses.

4. A larger number of members than non-members give financial support to the church.

5. Members of farm organizations are more likely to be active members of other organizations and participate more in community projects.

6. More members read newspapers, magazines, and books more regularly than do the non-members.

7. Members exceed non-members in attendance at social functions such as professional clubs, fraternal organizations, and lodges.

8. A larger number of members attend recreational functions, such as movies and dances, than do the non-members.

9. The valuation of real estate and personal property, and the amount of taxes paid are greater for members than for non-members.

10. The crop acreage and the average size of farms owned are greater for members than for non-members.

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VIII. APPENDIXES

SURVEY OF RURAL MEMBERS AND RURAL
NON-MEMBERS OF FARM ORGANIZATIONS
IN ALLAMAKEE COUNTY, IOWA

Part I. Personal

Date _____

1. Name _____ Twp. _____

2. Address _____ R. F. D. _____ County _____

3. Place of Birth _____ Age _____ Nationality _____

4. Married or Single? _____ Date of marriage _____

5. Wife's maiden name? _____ Place of birth _____

Age _____ Nationality _____

6. Number of children _____ Give name and age:

Name	Age	Name	Age	Name	Age

7. Kindly check (x) Owner _____; Manager _____; Tenant _____; Hand _____

8. When did you begin farming for yourself? State year _____

9. Indicate for each year in what occupation you were engaged before you began farming for yourself. (Begin with 1938 and go back as far as possible.)

(Continued on next page)

Year	Kind of Occupation	Change of Occupation	Year	Kind of Occupation	Change of Occupation	Year	Kind of Occupation	Change of Occupation
1938			1919			1899		
1937			1918			1898		
1936			1917			1897		
1935			1916			1896		
			1915			1895		
1934								
1933			1914			1894		
1932			1913			1893		
1931			1912			1892		
1930			1911			1891		
			1910			1890		
1929								
1928			1909			1889		
1927			1908			1888		
1926			1907			1887		
1925			1906			1886		
			1905			1885		
1924								
1923			1904			1884		
1922			1903			1883		
1921			1902			1882		
1920			1901			1881		
			1900			1880		

Part II. Educational Experiences

Head

1. Elementary schools attended (Rural or Town) _____
2. Number of years of schooling _____ 3. Grade last attended _____
4. What school did you last attend? _____
5. Age at time of quitting school _____
6. What were your reasons for leaving school? _____
7. Years in High School _____; Academy _____; College _____; University _____
8. Name of High School _____; Academy _____
- College _____; University _____

Part II. (continued)

9. Did you graduate from college? ____; Course pursued _____
10. Year of graduation from college course _____; Degree _____
11. Check (x) any of the following Short Courses you have attended as
to approximate date, duration of course, number of days in attendance,
and number of times you have attended:

Nature or Type of Course	Where Given	Approx. Date	Duration of Course	No. Days Attend	No. of Times
Agricultural					
Engineering Instr.					
Baby Chick & Poultry Improvement					
Bee Keepers					
Community Gardening					
Conservation					
Community Planning					
Country Life Institute					
Cow Testers					
Dairy Day					
Dairy Industry Week					
Farm Business					
Farm Drainage					
Farm and Home Week					
Fruit Growers					
Garden Club					
A-H Boys					
A-H Girls					
Hall Adjusters					
Hatcherymen					
Livestock Judging					
Local Rural Leaders					

Part II. (continued)

Head

12. Name newspapers you read regularly.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____

13. What magazines and bulletins do you read regularly?

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____

14. What books have you read in the past six months?

[illegible]

16. Would you like your sons to become farmers? _____

On this farm? _____

Do they intend to become farmers? _____

1. To what church do you belong? _____

2. List below the names of all Lodges, Clubs, etc., to which you belong:

[illegible]

3. Do community projects take (much, little, none) of your time? _____

4. Check (x) the following activities that you attend as to their frequency:

[illegible]

5. Do you have a "side-line" or hobby? (Please name any work you do for the pleasure you get out of doing it.) _____

6. List below the names of all Farm Organizations of which you are a member or have been a member since 1918:

[illegible]

7. Check (x) kind of road to your Community Center: Dirt _____;

Gravel _____; Pavement _____

8. Do you have a telephone? _____ radio? _____ automobile? _____

9.

Organization	Available		Who Attends		Does Paid		Hold Office		Attendance this Year		
	Yes	No	Wife	No. of Child.	Yes	No	Yes	No	Regu- lar	Ocas- sional	None
Church Service											
Church S. S.											
Church Y.P. Organ.											
Church											
Ladies Aid											
Farmers											
Organ.											
A-H Club											
P. T. A.											
Cooperatives											
Moving											
Pictures											
Dances											
Neighbor.											
Clubs											
Lodges											
Other											

10. Do you feel the need of more social life? _____

Do your children? _____ What? _____

Part IV. Rural Organizations

Indicate below by a check (x) whether you are a member or a non-member of the following farm organizations and give your reasons for being a member or a non-member.

Name of Organization	Member	Non-member	Give Reasons
Farm Bureau	_____	_____	_____ _____ _____
Grange	_____	_____	_____ _____ _____
Farmers' Union	_____	_____	_____ _____ _____
COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS (Insert names of ones in your community)			
1. _____	_____	_____	_____ _____ _____
2. _____	_____	_____	_____ _____ _____
3. _____	_____	_____	_____ _____ _____
4. _____	_____	_____	_____ _____ _____
OTHERS (Insert names of ones in your community)			
1. _____	_____	_____	_____ _____ _____
2. _____	_____	_____	_____ _____ _____

Part IV. (continued)

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Name of Organization	Member	Non-Member	Give Reasons
3. _____	_____	_____	_____ _____ _____
1. Do you find these farm organizations beneficial to the farmers? _____			
Give reasons for your answer _____ _____ _____ _____			
2. What improvements, if any, would you suggest for the good of the organization? _____ _____ _____ _____			

Part V. Economic

1. Number of acres farmed _____
2. Number of acres under cultivation _____
3. Evaluation of real property _____ personal property _____
4. Taxes paid in County _____; Income tax _____
5. Amount of exemption from taxes _____

Part VI. General Comments

Filled out by _____

Title _____

Address _____

STATE OF MINNESOTA

